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ABSTRACT

This is the fourth of six volumes providing information drawn from a project designed to compile a substantial data base on reading errors for use by researchers and teachers. This volume contains transcriptions of oral reading error studies conducted with fifth grade students. The transcriptions are organized according to grade and contributor/researcher and are ordered by an identification code. (MKM)

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# Reading Error Protocol Study:
# A Data Base

HERBERT D. SIMONS
and
RICHARD CHAMBERS

University of California, Berkeley

## Volume IV

Grade Five

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CS 005 659

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 22;1;20-35 ID 001 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.6

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

where c-can [eɪ²] c-Father [fa,fɔ,faʃ,fɔ]

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

[kɔldəd]

called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes,"/said Father.

9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

one of c-the their

for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

4. Soon the dog next door came out/of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

boo boo

"Bow-wow." 6. The/children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

c-waiting writing

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were/waiting for the parade of animals

[treɪndəd]

to begin. 3. They had/trained their pets to/do many different tricks⌀ 4. Āmc[illegible] them

④ c-break ② bark ① [bə²] [kɪktəd]

was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It/kicked and tried hard to break

⑤ c-āway ③ [ei] [dænstəd]

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won ā prize.

[paləts] [patləts] fright flight

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers,/freight, and mail

[ris] c-dangerous [ris-sarʃ] [deɪ²]

from/one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea/

[ɛ²-əm] are hurt c-strange [strə²]

accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

distant zoo c-spot [s-pə²]

animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and/spot

spending highway
speeding cars on highways.
c-hundreds of years ā go
[hʌndərz] of years āgo
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
[pord] [ridʒ]

is survival/
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā

visit c-was [ʌ²]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

[lərndəd] language serve
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

of
for many years.

c-hard·[fɑʊt]/
[ɛdʒər] [spɛktɔ́riəlz] [præ̃kəli] [hɑr²]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the/plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

injuries [s-s-sɛvt] [fərd]
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much/feared Champions,

citizen/
who c-had/ p previously [apəreɪʃ-mənts] suspecters [s-s]
[hɑr] [opər] [s-s-sʌpɛksə] early / [sɪʃɪtə]
who had previously defeated all/opponents. 3. The spectators had/earlier criticized

severally
serve
[sʌ²] ʘ face [ɛ́ksɪtmənt]
the umpire severely∅ 4. Now‸their faces were tense with/excitement as the players took

[pó͡ʊstə]
poster
their/positions.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 23; 1; 0-25 ID 002 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 3.7

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

[bjuʃəl-fəl]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

[bi-gæn]
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

dog next
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many/different tricks. 4. Among them

c-whose
[u²] he
was ā tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
won c-ā
[fɑr]
well that it won a prize.

fright
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
the
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in ^ land and sea
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
served us
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and/ spot
speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, a large
c-nation
[sɪvɪlɪst] [æ²]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
visit distance
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

[spɛktətərz]
[spɛk²] [faʊn]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors/through eight hard-fought
[ɪn-nɪŋs]
[i²]
innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,/
[ʌpɔ́nɛnts] c-earlier [krɪtəsaɪt]
[privɪ́zli] the [ʌpi] [spɛktər-tərz] [ər²]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had/ earlier criticized
[sɛvli] [tɛnθ] in
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
their positions.

was [æd-væŋsəz]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[dʒiɑ-lɑ-gɪsts]/c-have [hæ²]
[gi²] c-of to rocks
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating/veins of oil/producing rock∅ 3. Problems

c-are c-of [rifaɪndɪŋ]
[ə²] [æ]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

[ræʃiɑ]
crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given

volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and/spoke as in former days. 2. He

[vɪ-gərʌsli] [kʌn-tɪnjuʌsli] [pərs-sweɪsɪvli] [ət-tentɪvli]
spoke/vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively

[kʌn-temptʌ] [hi-sət-ɪdˌtɪd]
but in grim/and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph/hesitated for a

[sərkjəm-təˌstænsəz]/
moment; as often happens in such/circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

[haɪpɑ́-θəsəz] [æb] [fɪn-ɑmənə] [fɔr-mjuleɪt] [fɑɪ-lɑ-sɑ-fərz]
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical/phenomena formulated by early philosophers

[ʌn-ɪvərsəli]
were inconsistent and in most cases could not be/universally applied∅ In order to develop

[fɪzɪkɪsts] [mæs-əmæ-tɪkənz]
[ʌ-kjárɪt] [fɪzˌfɪzɪk-sɪ²] [stætɪs-tɪ²kʌnz]
accurate principles very/capable/physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to

[kupəreɪt] [numərə]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and

[æs-sʌm-ʃənz]
assumptions.

[lɪk-tur] [sɑɪdərəl] [æstrənámər] [kʌns-streɪtəd] [ɪn-faɪntɪs-ɪməl]
A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal

[əpági] [pér-rədʒi]
difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at perigee with the

[peri-hɛljən]
[æpˌæfeɪljən] [pər]
great difference in the distance/of the earth from the sun at/aphelion and at/perihelion.

[ɪntər-rəgéɪʃəd] [ɪvˌɪvədɛntsɪŋ] [preɪ-kɑ-sɪnjəs] [lʌk-ɪdɪti]
2. The students interrogated him,/evidencing precociousness and/lucidity in expression.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 23;1:50-55 ID 003 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL : 4.5

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

ask
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
begin
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

ā c-waiting wait c-animals [æm]
A5 1. It was ^ pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

they c-fly [faɪ] fright
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
accident
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
serve c-as [ɛ]
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But/China, ā large

c-comforts c-civilized
[ɪstrɪn] [kʌmf] [sə]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

visit [rigən]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the/famous Marco Polo.

language
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

[spɛk-téɪ-tərz] [wɔ́-rəs]
[spɛktéɪ] wearers
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through/eight hard-fought

c-silent c-defeat
[saɪ¹] [di¹]
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

[əpáɪnənts] c-earlier
[difɛ[əd] [ap] [spɛktéɪ¹-tərz] early
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had/earlier criticized

c-with
[ʌmpáɪər] severally and
the/umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the/players took

their positions.

[ɪndʌ́stri] [risint] advance silence
A9 1. The oil industry has been/greatly increased by recent advances in science.
[dʒioɑlɪgɪs-s] ② ①
[dʒioɑ-li-gɪs]
[dʒioɑl] [vinz]
2. Geologists have/discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

[rifaɪndɪŋ]
of gusher/control have been solved. 4. Very effective/also/are newer/methods of refining

crude oil which have/resulted in ā higher ratio of/quality fuel oil from ā/given/

[válәm] [kjud]
STOP volume of crude oil.

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24;1;35-50 ID 004 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 3.5

START
c-come c-here
here come
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

c-it c-is c-my
it's [m]
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can/I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

say
said, "Come/with me/in the car! 4. We will take your boat/with us." 5. Soon/the boy

called, "Please stop/ 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

they [ðə]
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

the snow c-dog
c-saw the c-snow/the dog
was the [s]
4. Soon/the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he/saw the snow dog he said,

"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog/that can bark."

A5 1. It was/pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their/pets to do/many different tricks. 4. Among them/

he
was ā tall/boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

when c-it heard c-became
he heard [bɪgæ1]
[wʌ]
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won ā prize.

freights
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

accidents. and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

these                                                                policeman/
animals from/ dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large country/ in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

visit                                      c-one of
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

5. He learned some of the languages/ that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

c-for
and
for many years.

[ðə]  [spέk-tɔrz] [spɛk-tǽk]  [tird]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors/ through eight hard/fought innings/ were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

[pri-viʒə/i]  [ʌ,ʌ-pʌ́nənts]  [spέktɔrz]  [krítɪksaɪzd] [sɪvəl]
who had/ previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had/ earlier criticized

[ðə] [ʌ́mpaɪər] [sέvrəi]
the umpire severely. 4. Now/ their faces were/ tense with excitement as the players took

[pówʃəns]
their positions.

[ðə]  industries have  [rísɪnt]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased/ by recent advances/ in science.

[dʒiάləs-dzɪst]  c-veins [v]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of /oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

c-gusher/ [grʌ]  ② c-newer ④ c-methods ① [n] ③ [mɪθ]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

c-resulted [risʌlt]  [rətów]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher/ ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given volume of crude oil.

[ɪmplóws] [ðə] [ɪsplʌ]  c-in c-former ā formers
A10 1. In response/ to the impulse of/ habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

[vídʒərʌsli] [kʌ́nsuʌsli] /  [parseɪvəl] [prɪ, par]  [ətέntʌl-li] [ətέn,ətέnvəl] attentive
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively

[kʌntɛmpʃən]
but/in grim and/contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph/hesitated for a

[ɛftən] [ʌnɛɪbəl]
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

[hipáθiəs] [fəmíniəm]/ [fɪl,fɪləfɔ́sərz]
A11 1. Many of the/hypotheses/about physical/phenomena/formulated by early/philosophers

and c-in c-could
[ɪnkánfəsɪt] & [Ku] [junəvárs-səli]
were/inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop

c-very P-statisticians
[əkárət] were P-physicists [mæθ-ðəmæətɪkənz] [stæs]
accurate principles very capable/physicists, mathematicians, and/statisticians had/to

⑤ c-heartedly
② c-cooperate/④ [hártəbəl-li]
① [Ku] ③ whole [vartɪfjʃaɪ] [njuroʊʃən]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and/

[əs,súptəmz]
assumptions.

[kənstrɛ́ɪtɪd]
[kónsən]
[s,saɪdərəl] [istrʌn-nər]/[kən-strɛ́ɪt] [ɪn,ɪnfɪ́nɪt-djɑl]
A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal

[əpɔ́dʒi]
[ðə] [əpós] [pərɪ́dʒi]
difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at/apogee and at perigee with the

[ðə] [ǽfəlɪn] [pər,pərhílən]
great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at/aphelion and at/perihelion.

P-precociousness
[pri-kʌnʃɪ]
[ɪn-tər-rədʒɪ-eɪtəd] [ɪn,ɪnvaɪdɪnsɪŋ][prikʌnts,kənz] [ɪn,lə-sudɪŋ]
2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24;2;4-25 ID 005 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.6

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

c-she
[si]
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

say
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
he c-said
was
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
laugh
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

a
A5 1. It was ^ pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

fright
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
c-in c-land
in the land
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
stop
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
c-only c-a
[sɩvəlazáɩzd] [wʌ̄ ²]
[sɩ́vələs] one of
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only a
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo..

serve
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

[spéktatɔrz]
[spɛktakωp]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
c-required
require ⊙
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
c-opponents
[oωpoonɛnts]
[ɔpõωp] [spéktatɔrs] early [crɪtɪkəsáɪzd]
[crɪt]
who had previously defeated all/opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
umpires [sɛverli]
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

[ðə] c-has [ǽd-vænsəs]
had [æd²]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.
producting
[prad,prádək]
[pradə², prad]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
affective
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very/effective also are newer methods of refining
result [reɪdiω]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given
[vʌm]
volume of crude oil.

[ðə][ɪmpə́ls]
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He
[vídʒjuəsli] [prɪsidʒəs-li] c-others c-listened
[vit] [prɪsidʒəs] [ðə] other [lɪs]
spoke/vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively
[kʌntémpəs]
[kʌntɛmp] [arli] [ɪzɔstɪd]
but in grim/and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for ā
c-moment
[moωnɛnt] hoppen
moment; as often happens in such/circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

[fɪnamínə]
[hípətɪz] [fɪnamoωniə] c-philosophers
[fɪlas]
A11 1. Many of the/hypotheses about physical/phenomena formulated by early/philosophers
[ɪnkansɛntɪd]
[ɪnkonsənt]
were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop
③c-very
②[ɛv] ⑤c-capable/[fízɪkɪns] 13 699 [stéɪtɪzɪkɪn]
①very ④[kæp] ⑥[mæθəmǽtɪ-kɪns] [steɪt]
accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to

[kupəreɪt]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and

[əsʌ́pʃənz]
[əs-sum²]
assumptions.

c-astronomer [kənstreɪ́d] ②[intɛs-tɛstəməl]
c-lecture [əstrɛnəm]
[lɛk²] [sɪsaɪdərəl] [ðə] [əstrəm] ①[int,ən]
A12 1. In ā concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal

c-at [əpɔ́dʒi]
③[dɪ́frəsɛns] [ðə] and the[pɛ́rədʒi]
difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee (and) at ^ perigee with the

[pɛri-hɪən-lɪən]
c-and c-at [pər]
[ðə] [əfɪlijʌn] at the
great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at/ aphelion and at perihelion∅

[ɪvaɪ́dəsɪŋ] [prɛlsinəs]
[ɪntərɔ́gəgeɪtɪd] [lɪvi] [lʌki-tɪdi] impression
2. The students interrogated him,/ evidencing precociousness and/ lucidity in expression.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24;2;50-65 ID 006 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 7.5

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look∅ 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop∅ 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

[ðə]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said.

laugh
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

a
A5 1. It was‸pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

[trąɪnd] animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

he
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

not
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

[gɷ]
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large

and
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

visit
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

[lər] serve
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

[ðə] plunky
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

c-criticized
[priviəsəli] [ɔp-pɔnɛnts] [sɪz]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized

[sɛ́vrəli]
[sɪ́vrəli]
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

their positions.

[ðə] [ɪndʌ́stri]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science./

of c-oil
P-geologists oiling
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

c-very
[ɛ²]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

[risʌltɪd]
crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given

volume of crude oil.

[ɛmplʌs]
the [ɛmplə²] ways
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

P-persuasively c-attentively
[prəswɛɪvɪəs] listened [ətɛns]
P-vigorously [pri²] [ðə] [æ̃²]
spoke/vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively

[kəntɛmptɪəs] [ɛksəstɪd] [hɪsətɛɪtəd]
[kəm] [ɛ²] [hiə²]
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a

c-circumstances
[aftən] some [sikəmstæns]
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

[hɑɪpɑθəsɪz]
[hɑɪ] P-phenomena
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical/phenomena formulated by early philosophers
[ɪnkənsɪstɛnt]
[ɪnkəns-s]
[ɪnkɔnsəntɛnt]
were inconsistent and (in) most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop

[mæθ,mæθməkɛɪʃɪəns] [sǽtəstɪəns]
[fɪ́sɪkɪs] [mæθ,mæθməkɛɪʃ-ʃ] [sætəs]
accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had (to)

over c-long
[kupərɛɪt]/[hoəlhardli] very who [vérəli]
cooperate/wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and

assumptions.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 25;1;25-35 ID 007 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.0

START

I c-come
can't
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

702 16

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

c-they run
then run
A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

ā wanted
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

we will
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

c-I
[ə²]
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May/I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

c-five
fire
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

one c-of
animal day
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

c-saw
came
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

bark-bark
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. *"Now we have a dog that can bark."

ā
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

c-pets
[preɪn] almost/
to/begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

c-tall boy/was
c-boy
toy/[b] [kɪktəd] try
was a tall boy whose goat made/trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

it c-became c-during
began [doʊɪŋ]
away. 6. When it heard/the/band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

② ①
c-won ā c-prize
[lʌb] ā [praɪ]
well that/it won a prize.

[pæʃənərz]/?-freight
airplanes [p, pəláts] ā job [pæsdʒər]
[pæs]
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

sometime [risɛs]
the other some made dinosaurs [ri²]
from one city to another∅ 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

eight-tracks/ [eɩ] [dap] are herd/ c-starving [st] brings strong
accidents, and drop food where people/ or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

dense [dʒʌ-/ɛs] Zoo c-police c-spot
animal P-dense [dʒak] other [su,dʒu,s] almost [pi] stop
animals from/ dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

c-speeding
some
speeding cars on highways.

[ɛksmoʊ] the Chinese
[ɩ², ɩksmoʊ] degrees the [lə]
A7 1. Hundreds of years ā go, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large

[istən] [əlástəd] [sʌsí] [nɔtn]
[istɩn] careful the [rif] [sʌsímiə] on the
country in eastern Asia, had many/ of the comforts of a rich civilized nationØ 3. Only a

[ɛ́ksəmə] distance against
[əmɩ́,ɛk] visit c-this [dɩs] farm/ [márkə] [poolóʊ]
[ðɛ²]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

c-some [spʌks] c-its [rɩə́r]
[lərndəd] something [læn] [spooks] the servants it [ri,ri]
5. He learned some of the languages that were/ spoken in China/ and served its great ruler

for many years.

STOP

A4; 7

⑤ ā c-dog that
④ ā good
③ now we c-have ā good that
② c-now we are
① how
NOW WE HAVE A DOG THAT

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 496; 1; 0-25 ID 008 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 1.5

START

I go up
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go/ up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

p-play
Mother. 6. Come and/ play with me.

p-with me
when
light when my bat c-ran [rə², rə²]
A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run,/ little girl. 2. Run/ with me to the/ boat." 3. They ran and ran.

c-this is
[ðɛɩs] is c-she went
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see/ something in the/

[sɩ²]
bat p-kitten [s-s,s,ʃ,sɩ²]
boat. 7. It is my/ kitten. 8. She wants to play."

with P-asked
A3 1. One morning ā boy/ made ā boatØ 2. "Where can I/ play with it?" he/ askedØ 3. Father

so/
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat/with us." 5. Soon the boy/
called please stop
P-called/ P- where c-yes see
called, "Please stop. 6. I see/water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have/ā good time." ②

P-white/P-snow
P-beautiful/world
back
A4 1. One day five children/went/out to play in the/beautiful white snow. 2. They played

begin c-one [wā]
for ā/long time and then/began to/make snow/animals. 3. One of the animals was ā/dog.

P-next P-saw
at
4. Soon the dog/next door/came out/of the house. 5. When he/saw the/snow dog he/said,/

P-bow-wow P-now
bark [wə]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā/dog/that can bark."

P-it P-pet c-at Time P-parade
at past it P-fair running place
A5 1. It was/pet day at the/fair. 2. The children/were/waiting for the/parade of/animals

c-trained/
P-[trei] P-among
thought P-different P-along
to/begin. 3. They had/trained their/pets to/do/many/different tricks/ 4. Among them

P-whose goat/ P-trouble tricked ā/P-tried/had/ P-break/
was ā/tall/boy/whose goat made/trouble for him. 5. It/kicked and tried hard to/break

P-quiet
P-away had P-band became/cute P-during P-dance/
away/ 6. When it heard the/band it/became quiet. 7. During the/parade it/danced so/

with P-won
will/[wɪ] P-[wʌ]
well that it/won ā/prize.

STOP

496;1;55-65
STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 4962;0-5 ID 009 AGE 12 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 1.9

START
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See/me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

ā c-boy
ā day/ look
A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

funny
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see/something in the

cat want
boat. 7. It is/my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

c-one
[wə] met ask
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?"/he asked. 3. Father

call
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy/

p-please ② yes said father
called,/ "Please stop∅ 6. I see/water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
c-have c-a c-good c-time

① you go town
9. "have a good time."

p-beautiful/
A4 1. One day/five children went out to play in/the/beautiful white snow. 2. They played

became c-snow [stoo] animal/
for a/long time and then/began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog∅

c-snow stow
4. Soon the/dog/next/door/came out of the house∅ 5. When he/saw the/snow dog he said,/

p-bow-wow what-but laugh now c-we c-have now the house
"Bow-wow." 6. The children/laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that/can bark."

it was pet it was pet fire watching/ p-parade
A5 1. It was pet day/at the/fair. 2. The children/were/waiting for the/parade of animals

and became may/ p-different/trucks c-them p-among then and
to begin. 3. They had trained/their pets to/do/many different tricks∅ 4. Among them

tying was coat/ made c-trouble p- truck [hird] to/ p- p-break to bark
was a/tall boy whose goat made/trouble for him∅ 5. It/kicked/and tried hard to break

then hold came/ p-quiet [kwlot] quit [dər] [dəraŋ] p-dance
away. 6. When it/heard the/band/it/became quiet. 7. During the/parade it/danced so/

p-prize
well that it/won a/prize.

p-airplance/poll made/p-important/ just NT p-passengers/p-freight back
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs∅ 2. They/fly passengers, freight, and/mail/

c-from/ for p-dangerous/p-rescue in/ c-land I can p-sea/ [sʌ²]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they/make/dangerous rescues in land and/sea

p-accident [wẽ²] [hæ] were having p-starving something
accidents, and/drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring/strange

animal/ p-dense p-jungle their zoo all/ p-serve stop/
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They/also serve*as traffic police and spot

sleeping
speeding cars on highways.

STOP

A6; 5

④ P-police/
③ [p]
② c-as/ P-traffic pool
① [æ¹]
AS TRAFFIC POLICE

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 496,2;45-60 ID 010 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ____________________

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
they is c-fun/
they is/P-
play is/[faəðəm]
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

ā wanted
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

met
[m] ask
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā/boat. 2. *"Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

so
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take/your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
④ please stop ⑤ I see ② ①
② c-please stop ③ I said
could ① play
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father./

here
9. "have ā good time."

P-snow
was P beautiful/ soup
A4 1. One day five children went out/to play in the/beautiful white/snow. 2. They played

they ā animal/ animal/
for ā long time and/then began to/make snow animals. 3. One of the/animals was/ā dog.

[æks] door/come P-when
So [æks] door of the [wir] [sɯ-her]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he/saw the snow dog/he said,/
② ④

laugh no
"Bow-wow."/ 6. The children/laughed. 7. "Now we have ā/dog that can bark."
for the P-parade for
the

pet pets
A5 1. It was pet day/at the fair. 2. The children/were waiting for the parade of animals
taught ① c-tricks ⑤ P-among
② P-different things
[tʌ,trʌ²] pet ③ trick ④ P-[əmóʊs]
to begin. 3. They had/trained their pets to do many/different tricks. 4. Among them
P-whose goat/made tricks [Kiktəd] hand/
were ā was goat it kicked tricked/head back
was ā tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to/break
drink the/parade at/P-danced

was hand/ [du-drink] the
āway. 6. When it heard the/*band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so/
wall
[wʌ²] would/ā parade
well that it/won ā prize.

STOP

A3; 2 ⑤ c-where c-can
④ [w,w]
③ p-where come
② wait
① was
WHERE CAN

A5; 6 ④ P-quiet
③ then it/ because quickly
② P-band it
① [bænkt]
BAND IT BECAME QUIET

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 51;1;20-40 ID 011 AGE 12 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 1.5

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

c-come [KΛ²]
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

to the boat / to the — they c-ran [rΛ̃²]
A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

c-kitten / kid
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. *She wants to play."

② one morning a boy / ① one — ask
A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. *"Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

we will take / we — so
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy/

P-please — ② I see / P-water ① I — ④ c-may I ④ play that / play with it ③ my I play — ⑦ yes said ⑥ yes
called, /"Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

have c-a / I
9. "have a good time."

P-beautiful/ — c-they c-played [ɤɛ²] then [splɑ²]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the/beautiful white snow. 2. They played

the dog c-next / dog/ P- [ɛks]
for a long time and then/*began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

so — came out from [fɔ⁷]
4. Soon the dog/ next door came out of the house. 5. *When he saw the snow dog he said,/

P-bow-wow — laugh — c-now / how
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a/dog that/can bark."

had waiting ② ① / had/ P- — the/ P-parade [pɛ²]
A5 1. *It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to began [eı²] — among c-them / P-among [ɤɛ]
to begin. 3. *They had trained their pets to do/many different/tricks./ 4. Among them

made trouble   to break
P.whose goat   P-   P-
was ā tall boy /whose goat made/ trouble for him. 5. *It kicked and tried hard to/ break

it danced
P.during   P-
—away. 6. *When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During thē/ parade it/ danced so

a prize
won c-ā/ P-
P.won thē
well that it /won a prize.
② ①

STOP

A2;8
she want to c-play
she went to [pleʔ]
she was
she
SHE WANTS TO PLAY

A4;2
c-make snow/ P-animals
c-snow
c-began to [mjæʔ] [sɩləʔ]
[biʔ]
again
āgain to [mjæʔ]
[eɩʔ]
BEGAN TO MAKE SNOW ANIMALS

A5;1
at thē fair
it was pet day c-at thē/ ℓ
it was pet day then
it was pet
it was
IT WAS PET DAY AT THE FAIR

A5;5
⑨ tried [hæʔ]
④ it kicked   ⑧ his
③ c-it/ ℓ   ⑦ tried [hæʔ]
② [ʒɛ]   ⑥ c-and tried his
① then   ⑤ ā/ ℓ
IT KICKED AND TRIED HARD

A3;2
I play
was coming/I
was [kẽɩ]
[wɩ, wɩʔ, wɩʔ]
WHERE CAN I PLAY

A4;5
thī snow dog c-he
with his saw thē snow dog [kɛɩmə]
and
with his   ⊙
WHEN HE SAW ^ THE SNOW DOG HE

A5;3
trained c-their
[trænd] that
they had trained them
they had/ ℓ
they had [tiʔ]
they
THEY HAD TRAINED THEIR

A5;6
⑦ quick
⑥ it become [kwɩʔ]
⑤ band it became
② then it hit ④ thē bend
① then it [t, t] ③ thē/ ℓ
WHEN IT HEARD THE BAND IT BECAME QUIET

51;1;60-65
STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 51;2;0-15 ID 012 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.9

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
c-I seen
is
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
wanted
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

ask
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
c-may c-here
my there
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

c-they
the
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
c-snow
c-make [sʌ]
take
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,/
c-we c-that
he [wɪ²]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

I
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the/parade of animals
c-trained them
[t] [ðə²]
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to/do many different tricks. 4. Among them
and [tɛrd]
ticket and tried
was ā tall boy whose goat/made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
ā
āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
c-won ā
[wə²]
well that it won a prize.

flight
airplanes [fl]
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers,/freight, and mail

research
c-dangerous [rikʌ̂,ri]
drag
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

[ɛksɑɛ[ɩts]
[ɛk]
serving c-strange
are and [sɛɩ²] the bringing [s, s]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

[tɛr, tɛɩ] police
traffic police
[dɩz] zoo ā [træf] shot
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

the Europeans the
A7 1. Hundreds of years āgo, most of‸Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But‸China, ā large

[kʌm-fɔrst] [sɩvəlɛɩʃən]
is [istrən] [kʌm] the [sɩvəlɛɩʃ]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the/comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

c-marco
formula mark
visit distance [fju²,fɔr]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

c- and
language ā
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

c-for
[ʌ]
for many years.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 50-1; 1-10 ID 013 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.1

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

[ɩ²]
A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with/it?" he asked. 3. Father

their
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

can
called, "Please stop. 6. I‸see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

the play
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

when became
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

laugh he had
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

the
A5 1. It was‸pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

c-whose
who
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

and NT
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. ~~During~~ the parade it danced so

well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

sometime lands
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and/sea

c-are c-starving
were [star]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

disease polices
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

hundred c-of
hundred [siʔ] the
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of‸Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large

[kʌmfərts] [zɛljɛn]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a

visit of them
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One‸was the famous Marco Polo.

[sivd]
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

[spɛ́ktʌktərz] mede cheer
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

[iŋs]
innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

[privɛʃəli] [əp-pánɛnts] [spɛktǽktərz] c-had who[hæz]
mede [prəz] [ʌpz] [spɛktæk] NT
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier / ~~criticize~~d

[sɛ́vrəli]
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

their positions.

advice of
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[dʒælidʒɪs]
geographies
[dʒiǽgrʌ] [vinz]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

[grʌʃər] solve [ɛkfɛktɪv]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

result
[trud] [ris] radar are
crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from (a) given

STOP volume of crude oil.

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 52;1;35-45 ID 014 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.7

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

a I want
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

this
A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

I the
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

Soon the dog next
4. Soon the dog next door/came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

laugh
"Bow-wow." 6. The children/laughed. 7. "Now we have $\bar{a}$ dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day/at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

c-different
[trænd] kinds [əmɔn]
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

dance
away. 6. When it heard the band/it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won $\bar{a}$ prize.

freights
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

of [starvi]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

[dɛnz]
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, $\bar{a}$ large

how c-many [kʌmfɔrtz] c-civilized
[istrən] [mɪ$^1$] [kæm] the [sɪvəlazɛʃ]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only $\bar{a}$

c-distent
visit [dɪs$^1$] most
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

thoughts
A8 · 1. * The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors/through eight hard-fought

the c-much
most
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required/to defeat/the much feared Champions,

[ʌpǽnjənts]
[privirs-li] [ʌpɔɪn] the c-spectators [spɛktə²]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized

[sɛvrəli]
[sɛ²] prayer
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense/with excitement as the players took

c-positions
potions
their positions.

[ɪndʌ́stri] [risɛ́nt] [ædvænɪtz]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[dʒiágləsts]/
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

[rifɛndɪŋ]
[gʌs-tʃər] solve method in [rifæ̃²]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

[reɪtioʊ]
result the [reɪtoʊ]
crude oil/which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

vowel
volume of crude oil.

responses ā
A10 1. In response to the impulse/of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

[kantɪnjərsi] c-attentively/
[vɪdʒəlɪs-li] [kantɪn²] [pɛ́r-sweɪ-sɪvli] other listen [ʌ²]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively

③ c-contemptuous *
② [kan-temp-təs-li, jəs] [hǽzəteɪtəd]
① [kant] ⊙ [hɪzə²]
but in grim and contemptuous silence⊘ 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a
^

c-unable
happened his/ [ʌnəbəl]
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused/and was unable to

resume speaking.

STOP

A8; 1 the eager spectators
p-
[spɛktəteɪ²]
the eager [SPɛK²]
THE EAGER SPECTATORS

A10; 2 ⑥ [kɔntɛmptʃsuəs]
⑤ [kɔntɛmptəsli, jəs]
④ [kɔmp, kə²]

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 52;2;10-25 ID 015 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL . . . 4.4

START

c-come ②come here
[gəi]
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
③c-mother
① [mə]
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. $\bar{A}$ boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made $\bar{a}$ boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have $\bar{a}$ good time."

play
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
begin
for $\bar{a}$ long time and (then) began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
laugh
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have $\bar{a}$ dog that can bark."

c-at
$\bar{a}$ for the
A5 1. It was ^ pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of ^ animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
it c-kicked
it [kɪk-təd]
was $\bar{a}$ tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
[dɪŋ]
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
c-it
he
well that it won a prize.

job

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

c-where
[wə$^2$]

accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

ā stop

animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

the

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of ^ Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large

c-civilized
[sɪvɪlaɪ]

country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

c-had c-visited
was visit

few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

serve

5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

c-for c-many
of [m]

for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who (had) cheered the plucky/ Warriors through eight/ hard-fought

c-innings c-defeat
[ɪnː] to [di] red
defeat

innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

the defeat criticize

who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier/ criticized

[sərvəli] c-with
an [sɛv$^2$] at

the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

[ɪndʌ́stri] for advance

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[vaɪ$^2$v,v] production rocks

2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

[giʃər]
[grə$^2$] never referring

of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

① [reɪtioʊ]*
② rote
③ [rə$^2$]

crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

[væljum]

volume of crude oil.

in [ri,rispɔnənts]
[ris] to
A10 1. In response to the/impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

[vərglilʌs] [pərsweɩtəsli] [ætɩndəsli]
[vərgleɩʃər] [pərsweɩtəs] listen [ætɩn]
[prə$^2$, privjuʒəs]
spoke/ vigorously, continuously, and/ persuasively while the others listened attentively

the [kan-tɛmptjuəs] exhaust
but in ^ grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a

p-circumstances
[kjæ, kjər- kɩzm
moment; as often happens in such/circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

STOP

A9; 4 ④ c-ratio

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 52;2;50-60 ID 016 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.3

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

I can he c-asked
[æ$^2$]
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

for ā long c-snow c-animals
a long Snowballs
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

4. Soon the/dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

laugh
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā/dog that can bark."

after
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

traded
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

who
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

all
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and ^ mail
from one city to ānother. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
accident
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
c-to
jungle [fəɪ]
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
c-on
in
speeding cars on highways.

hundred
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
[kʌmfɔrts]
[kʌm$^{2}$]
comforts civilize
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
[vɪz]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

Warrior
A8 1. The eager/spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
inning Champion
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
[privɪntsli] [pɒɒtmənt]
[ɒɒpɒɒtmənt]
[pər$^{2}$] [ɪm$^{2}$]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
c-severely
severe and
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
position
their positions.

[ɪndʌ́stri]was [grɪdli]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.
[dʒiɒɒlə́dədʒɪst]
[dʒi$^{2}$] c-veins
[vinz]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of/oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
c-very/P-effective c-newer
[gɒʃər] solve [veɪ] [nɛ$^{2}$]
of gusher control have/ been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

c-ratio
[reɪ²]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā/ given

volume of crude oil.

in [rɛs-pooz]
[ripoost] [ɪmpʌls] ā
A10 1. In response (to) the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

[ʌtɛndɛnt-li]
P-vigorously [kantɪn-juəsli] P-persuasively/ [ʌtɛndənt]
spoke/ vigorously, continuously, and/ persuasively while the others listened attentively

the [kʌntɛmpju]
but in grim and/ contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph/ hesitated for ā

c-as
he the/
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume/ speaking.

[hapoon-θɛsəz] [foonimiə] [fɪloosɔfərz]
A11 1. Many of the/ hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early/ philosophers

[ɪn-kan-sɪs-tɛnt] would [ɪnvɪʒərl]
were/ inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop

c-accurate
[ʌkjɔrət] [fɪ-sɪʌntɪsts] [mæθəmamətɪʃənz] P-~~statisticians~~ and
accurate principles very capable/ physicists, mathematicians, and/ statisticians had to

[kupərect] whole-hearty were [vɪrɪfi]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and

[ʌsu²-ʃən]
assumptions.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53;1;20-35 ID 017 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.1

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

this is c-fun
this is a [f]
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

she want to play
she wanted to play
went
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

where can I c-play
c-where can I [mə]
there
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

[faɪrən] childrens [búɪəfəl]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow/dog he said,
c-now we c-have
[bəwáɷ] childrens laugh ~~then~~ we [hæ²]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

childrens [pərǽd]
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do (many) different tricks. 4. Among them
③[waoz]/goats*
②those
①thē ③c-break
①hard ①breathe
was ā tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and/tried hard to break
④away ⑥when [ɪks] [hi]
②away ⑤when it began drag
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

[frents]
[pæ², pǽdʒɪnə́rz]/fret
airplanes/pillows [pæsən] mails
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
[rɪs, rɪs-kʌts]
[rɪs, rɪs]
[rɪsʌn]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea/
c-accidents
[æksɪd] of [skreɪndʒ]/
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
c-dense [dʒiales]
den policemen stop
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speed
speeding cars on highways.

[ɛroops] Chinese
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of/Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
[æsʌ] and made
[æʒ, æʒʌ] [tʃi-vlə-zoo] navy
[æ², æs] comfort [rɪtʃmən] [tʃi]
country in eastern/Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
detailed
[i-roo] visit [di², di²] [fonm]/
few people from/Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the/famous Marco/Polo.

language smoked Chinese service [ɪŋ] gave rulers
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

STOP

A5; 4 ⑤ [wooz] goats
④ [wao]

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53; 1; 60-65 ID 018 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.0

START

mom
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,/
c-mother
Ma
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
[kɪt-tən] want
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
c-may
they
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

[pórdʒɪfəl] [pleɪdəd]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
begin
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came/out of the house. 5. When he saw the/snow dog he said,
c-now we have come
[lɛfdəd] how we have [kʌʔ]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."
[pər]*
[pər-zəd]
was whiting [pər]
A5 1. It was pet/day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

c-tricks almost c-them
[treındəd] [θɩ²] almost then
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. . Among them
those/ P-ticked ④ bark
still dog [gə,pə] [pæ²] ③ c-break
trick ① bark
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It/ kicked and tried hard to break
⑤ away ⑦ c-when c-during the parade it [dænsdəd] c-so
② āway ⑥ well NT was getting drinking the parade it soon
away. 6. When it heard the/ ~~band~~ it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won ā prize.

an pilot has
A6 1. ^ Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly/ passengers, freight, and mail/
rescue
troubles [rɩ,risɩŋ]
[dɩ]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make/ dangerous rescues in land and/ sea
accident straining *
[æk] strong
are hard/ [s,st,strɔ] brought straw
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
[də,dezəv] jungle P-traffic policemen
desert c-also silver trouble
[dʌs-t] almost [trɩ,tr] shot
animals/ from dense jungles to our/ zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speed
speeding cars on highways.

STOP

A5;2 P-parade

A6;2 P-passengers fliers
[pɛsən]
[pæs-sɩŋ]
past
PASSENGERS, FREIGHT

A6;3 P-starving

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53;2;30-45 ID 019 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.0

START

here come
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

go
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I ^ play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

c-have
[hi$^2$]
9. "have ā good time."

c-white
[wə] the
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

begun
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

the c-dog c-next
next door
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

now we c-have
know
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

a
A5 1. It was ^ pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

c-them
[ðɛ̃$^2$]
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4.. Āmong them

c-whose
who
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

it c-became
it [bik]
[bigʌ̃$^2$]
āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won ā prize.

c-freight
[pæsəndʒərz] fright
A6 1. Airplane/pilots/have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

resources seas
from one city to ānother. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land/and sea

accidents, and drop food where people/or herds/are starving. 4. They bring strange

distant
[dɪ$^2$]
distance zoo
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

spending in
speeding cars on highways.

c-poor
c-was ā very [lə]
the Europeans were very
A7 1. Hundreds of years āgo, most of Europe was ⓐ very poor region. 2. But China,/ā large

P-civilized
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā

visit
[vɪzɪz-tɪ²] [dʒɛstjans]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

language
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

of
for many years.

[pəlʌkɪ] [wɔɣwɔrərz] hard-ɛ-fought
prospectors [plʌ²] [fa²]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the/ plucky Warriors through eight (hard)-fought

endings Champion
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much/ feared Champions,

opinions prospector
R previously [ɔp-te² ɔbtĩ²] [praspɪɛ²] R criticized
who had/ previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier/ criticized

the empire [sɛ,sárvjəli] c-tense
[jur] [tĩ²]
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

[pəʊ-sʌm-teɪʃənz]
their/ positions.

[ǽdvɪs]
[rɪsɛ́nt] [æd,æd]
[ɪndʌ́strɪ] [rə-si²]
A9 1. The oil industry has been/ greatly increased by recent advances in science.

c- producing rocks problem
c-new ways venus [prədʌktɪŋ]
P- geologists a new ways [vinz] [prədus]
2. Geologists have discovered^ new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

[grʌʃər]
[grʌʃ] c-solved
[s,s,sal] [ɪfɛ́k-tɪɪv] [mɛθɒmz] [rifaɪndɪŋ]
of/ gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

[ræʃiəʊ]
result [rɔ-tiəʊ]
crude oil which have resulted in (a) higher/ ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given/
[valúm]
[væljum]
[væ]
STOP volume of crude oil.

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 22;1;40-50 ID 020 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.0

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

Starts at A1

c-little [lɪt]

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

kittens

boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

ā boat little boat

A3 1. One morning a boy made a ʌ boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

c-in hit

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

yes said father

called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

little ā animal animal

for ā long time and then began to make ʌ snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

soon the dog next c-when we

4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

[bu-woo]

"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

ā

A5 1. It was ʌ pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade/of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Āmong them

c-tall [t]

was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

hard/ came

away. 6. When it/heard the band it became quiet∅ 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won ā prize.

[pílɔts] c-passengers flight
[pæsən]
A6 1. Airplane/pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

the
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

traffics
animal distance [træf]
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve/as/traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

hundred of c-years āgo
hundred of [mə?]
hundred of years āgo
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large

P-civilized
[kʌlɪv]
had c-many [kʌlɪ?]
made
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā

c-Marco
visit ā Mark
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

specters c-plucky
[s-s] [plʌ?]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the/plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

inning fair [tʃǽpiəʃnɛs]
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

c-defeated [əlpə?-nən]
[privʌ́sədli] defeat [əlpás]
[pri-vʌs] [əl-pɔc] specters that eagerly/ P-criticized
who had/previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized

[sɛvərnli]
scuen player
the umpire severely∅ 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

position
their positions.

[ɪndʌ́strɪz] [risɛ́nt] c-advances advance
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[dʒɔrdʒ-iəs]
[dʒi] [vɛnz] for production [prabəli]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

P-solved ā very [əfɛkɪʔ]
[grɛʃju] [s-s-s] very [ɪfɛktɪʔ] [mɛtoə] [rifaɪndɪn]
of gusher control have been/solved. 4. ^Very effective also are/newer methods of refining/

P-ratio
[ræt·oə]
cure [rɪs-əs-ʌltəd] [ræʔ·oə]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher/ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

P-crude
[kru]
[væl] [kju]
volume of crude oil.

STOP

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 23;1:35-45 ID 021 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 3.2

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

c-they ran and ran
I ran and ran
A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

little
4. "This is fun," said the^ boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

it is c-my
it
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

I can said
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

soon the c-boy
[bəʔ]
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

c-called
said
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

and c-then
they
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of thē animals was a dog.

c-next
[nɛʔ]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4.. Āmong them

c-tried
them [tra?]
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

it c-became
[bigæ̌]
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won ā prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

Ø they
accidents‸ and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

c-zoos
diseased into [zə?] stop
animals from dense jungles to (our) zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large

ā
country in eastern Asia, had‸many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

c-famous
visit of [m]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

c-languages
[l]
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

f-spectators
[spek, spok] were
A8 1. The eager/spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

[ɪndɪŋs]
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

[privériəbli]
[pri-viə] our
[ðɛʔ] early/ P-criticized
who had/previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized

they
severally [ðɛʔ] face there
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

their positions.

[ɪndástri] [æd-væents]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[dʒi-alədʒiz]
[dʒəʔ]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

c-also
gushers [ɔl] [ri-fáɪnɪŋ]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

c-crude c-resulted [ræetju] c-fuel for
[k] [rɪs] [reɪʔ] [f] [fɔ]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

value
volume of crude oil.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24:1:0-25 ID 022 AGE 12 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 7.5

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5.

c-soon
[sɛʔ]
Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for ā long time and they then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dogø 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. c-when [ɬəʔ] When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now he we have ā dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4.. Among them was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. he It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. c-when then When it heard the band it/ became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so / well that it won ā prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freights freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop c-food [flʌ] food where people and or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from/dense jungles to our zoo zoos. 5. They also serve ā as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor regionø 2. But China, ā large country in eastern [aɪdʒə] Asia, had many of the comforts of ⓐ rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe c-had visit [ʊ] had visited this distant region. 4. One was/the famous Marco Poloø

spoke serve
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

[tə] c-fought [f]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard/fought
require c-much [moatʃ]
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
early
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
[sévrələli]
the umpire/severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
position [pəzɪs]
their positions.

[ðə] [ɪndʌ́strɪ] advance c-science [sə?]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating/veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
controls
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective/also/are newer methods of refining
which c-have/had [rɛɪtiow]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher/ratio of quality fuel oil from/ā given
c-volume [váljuuubəl]
volume of crude oil.

[ðə]
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose/and spoke as/in former days. 2. He
c-continuously [kʌntɪnju, tə] [pərs-súvəli]/ [ðə] listen [ətɛn-tɛn-tɪvəli]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively
[kʌntɛ́mp-təns]
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted. Joseph hesitated for ā
c-confused [kʌn] c-unable able
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

[háɪpoɑ-θɑs] p phenomena formulate earlier
A11 1. Many of the/hypotheses about physical/phenomena formulated by early philosophers
[junɪvárs-səli] c-deuɪlop
[junɪu] [g]
were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop
[fəzɪkíks] [mæɑθəmǽtɪkənz] [stǽtɪs-stíks-ʃən]
accurate principles/very capable/physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to
to c-verify
[hoɑl-hár-təli] [vɛdʒ]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and/
[sʌmpʃənz]
[əs-ɔ-sʌb sʌm-tʃənz]
assumptions.

[ənfəmíz-təməl]
[s-saɪd-rəl] [ðə] [ɪn-fɪn]
A12 1. In ⓐ concluding lecture on/sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal
[apadʒi] [paridʒi]
difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at/perigee with the
[fəlǽɪən]
from [ðə] [ðɛʔ] [æf-f-fəlan] [pəri-əlɪən]
great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and /at/ perihelion.
[lus-s-si-dɪti]
[ɪnt, íntər-rəgeɪt] [pri-ka-si-ɔɪsnəs] [luz]
2. The students /interrogated him,/evidencing precociousness and/lucidity in expression.

-[háɪtəs] [di:-səltɔri] [ðə] apartment
A13 1. During a hiatus in the/desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over
[dɪtrís-təs]
[d] c-beneath c-canopy
bit – [k] [əmpí-rín]
the detritus piled against the/redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy cf empyrean blue lay the
[dɪm-nutɪu]
[bu-kaʔ-lɪk] [dəf-fáɪl] [maɪráɪd]. [dɪm]
quiet,/ bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive
[proɑ-mántɔriz]
[pra]
by [ɪnʔɛks-splɪkəbəl]
promontories thrown up by the mortar shells, but radiating/momentarily an inexplicable
[s-spɔriəs] clam
if spurious calm and peace.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24;1;55-65 ID 023 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL______ 4.8

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play/with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
c then
[ðɛ?]
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

ā
A5 1. ② It was pet/ ① day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
c-whose
who he
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
away. 6. When it/heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
[dinıs]
[di dini]
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
c-of
[kʌ́m tarts][frʌ]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
visit different
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
learn language serve grace
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

[plʌ́nki]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had/cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
[pr, proʊvɪ́sli] c-criticized
[proʊvɪs] early [krɪtɪs]
who had previously defeated all opponentsø 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
severally
[s̲] /
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
[poʊstiɪ́ʃənz]
their positions.

oily [ɪndʌ́stri] greeted increase resent uduance
A9 1. The oil industry has been/greatly increased by recent advances in science.
[dʒiəládʒɪsts]
[dʒiə, dʒi-oʊ] [uɪnz] [prədʌ́ktɪŋ] rocks
[v] [prad]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating/veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
c-gusher c-refining
gush [sʌv] [ɛ ɛkfɛk-tɪv] [ri]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very/effective also are newer methods of refining
[reɪtən]
[reɪ]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher/ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given
volume of crude oil.

[ðo] [ɪ́mplʌs]
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former daysø 2. He
[kʌntɪ́nəsli] c-others
[vaɪ-drʌ́sli] [kʌn] [pər, proʊsɛ́nɪvli] [ðə] other [ət, ət-tɛ́n-tɪvli]
spoke/vigorously, continuously, and/persuasively while the others listened attentively
[kantɛ́mps]
[kan] Joe / P-hesitated
but in grim and/contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted. Joseph hesitated for ā

[risʌ́m] happen unavailable
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

STOP

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 24;2;35-52 ID 024 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.0

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

say the boy say c-in
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

c-she c-wants c-to
[s]
see what's in
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

ask
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

c-we
well
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

[ðə]
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

c-snow
[d]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

③ c-bow-wow ④ the children laughed
① [bʌwawʌ́] ② the children laughed
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

c-to
the
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. . Among them

[kɪktəd] tried c-hard
her
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it/heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won ā prize.

c-freight
fright
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
c-rescues
[rɛs]
seas
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
herd
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
[di:ns]
[dɪs]
to c-our zoo
to [aa?]
the
ā
5
18
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
c-in
is
[kʌmfɔrts]
comforts
c-civilized
[s-s]
country in eastern Asia,/ had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
have visit
distance
ā [faemənəs]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
learn
it
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.
③ [spɛktɑrtɚ] was ā [tʃiʔ] *
② [s-spɛktətɔri]
[ðə] ① [spɛktɪt] c-plucky plucked that

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

c-innings
[ɪə] the c-much fear
require [mə]

innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

P-previously
[privaɪs] c-earlier citizens
[pər, pɪr] opinions they [spɛktətɔrs] [ɪrlɪər]

who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had/earlier criticized

[sərvrɪlɪ]
empire [sərvli]

the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

position
[poʊzəʃ-ʃ]
[prɪzəʔ]

their positions.

c-advances
[ðə] [ɔɪəl] advance

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[dʒɪalədʒɪs] has
[dʒɪul] ④ rocks ⑤ problems
[dʒɪlɔl] location ① production rock ② problems

2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

⑥ c-of gushers c-methods
③ [ʌʔ] [ɪfɛktɪd] ⊙ new [mʌʔ]

of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective, also are newer methods of refining

[rɪsʌltɪd]
[rɪs-sʌlt] P-quality
[rɪs] [rɛɪtioʊ] [kwiætlɪ] [ɔɪəl]
[ɔɪəl] has [rɛɪt] [kw, kwi-ɪlɪti]

crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

[v-valəm]
volume of crude oil.

STOP

A8;1 ⑥ P-cheered
⑤ [tʃɛrɪd]
④ [tʃɪrɪd]
CHEERED

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 25; 1; 1-19 ID 025 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ____________________

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

Starts at A1

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
c-this
[ǰu?]
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

I can
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
our
(said) "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
[kɔldəd]
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
c-have
how
9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
begin animal animal
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
[ha?]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
c-bow-wow c-the
bark he [læftəd]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

a all
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children/were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. . Among them
c-whose [traɪdəd]
who tried
was ā tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
dance soon/
āway. 6. When it heard/the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
it c-won
c-it was
was won
well/that /it won ā prize.

c-and c-mail
P-freight ā [meɪ?]
pilot had job [fa? f??]
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers,/ freight, and mail

P-rescues
sometime made danger/ [ri?, ri>]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

are herd
accident/ [hər?] brung
accidents, and drop food where people ⓞr herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

animal disease jungle policemen
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot/

racing highway
speeding cars on highways.

③ equators×
② c-of [i?]
hundred ① [ʌ?] P-region
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor/region. 2. But China, ā large
③ P-[kʌm-fər]*
② comfort for
western ① [kʌm, kʌmf] P-civilized
country in eastern Asia, had many of/the comforts of ā rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā
few people from [ju] c-region
c-distant/[rɪ?] c-was ā
N.T. N.T. from visit the [dɪst] [hæ?]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
he learned some
e-some c-languages rules
from P-[læŋgwɪdʒə] spoke [sərvdəd] rule
5. He learned some of the/languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

STOP

A7;1 ⑤ c-Europe
④ P-[ju?]
EUROPK

A7;2 ④ c- cheered
CHEERED

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 25:1;45-50 ID 026 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.1

START

c-come c-down
go [dɘ]
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I ~~come~~ down. 5. Come here,
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

ask
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
begin
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children/were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was ā tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and/tried hard/to break
c-quiet
began [k]
away. 6. When it heard the band it ~~became~~ quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so/
well that/it won ā prize.

admission / flight
A6 1. Airplane/pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

[risḱlz] [rísɩ?]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous/rescues in land and sea

accident herd/
accidents, and drop food where people/or herds are starving. 4. They bring/strange

[dʒɩz] zoo traffics
animals from/dense jungles/to our zoos. 5. They also serve/as traffic police/and spot/

highway
speeding cars on highways.

[jɔ́rpɪn]
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor/region. 2. But China, ā large

[ɩ́stər] [kʌm-fɔ́rt] [sɩ́vəlɩ?] [sɯ,s]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ⓐ rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā

[jɔ́rpɪn] visit there/ [rɩ́dʒən] [ri rə?]
few people from Europe had visited this distant/region. 4. One was the famous Marco/Polo.

language spoke and [sərvəl] serve
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 49 b:1;45-50 ID 027 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 1.6

START

see c-me the
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

c-boat [bʌ] this* this [ɤɩ?] are a
A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the/boat." 3. They ran and ran.

c-said [s]
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

a want
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

c-one [wn?] had was [wn] can I play with can I play with c-he you ask
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat∅ 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked∅ 3. Father

come c-with here [antar]
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat/ with us." 5. Soon the boy

said yes
called, "Please stop. 6. I see/water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

I
[a] to go
9. ^ "have a good time."

base where
bank [wʌʔ]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in/the/beautiful white snowø 2. They played

[bɪkʌ́] many once for
for ā/long time and ② then/ ① began to make snow animalsø 3. One of (the) animals was ā dog.

falled
can I fall
[ɛks] [keɪ] it
4. Soon the dog/next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

lunch
pow-wow the c-children/[ɪ]
pow the [tʃɪl] was back
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughedø 7. "Now we have ā dog that can/bark."

STOP Time__________

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 49b: 2: 20-40 ID 028 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL - , 1.6

START

my/ can/ [koʊ]
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

can/
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with/me to/the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

c-she
see
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

here ⊙
A3 1. One morning ā boy/made ā boatø 2. "Where^can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

c-your
I/ you so/
said, "Come with/me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

[ɪʔ] ⊙ where
called,/ "Please stopø 6. I see^waterø 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

here
9. "have ā good time."

c-white
p-beautiful [wɪʔ]
A4 1. One day/five children went out to play in/the/beautiful white snow. 2. They played

[biŋɪŋ] animal dogs
for ā/long time and then/began to make snow animals∅ 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

so they/ [nɪks]/
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the/snow/dog he said,

[bu- wo]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now/we have ā dog that can bark."

c-waiting
was [wʌ, wʌ?] prized/ [ʌ] animal
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for/the/parade of animals

begun took/ beautiful and/
to begin. 3. They had/trained their/pets to do many/different tricks. 4.. Among them

dog/one/ [gæt] trick/ kitten/ [tʃæ] had/ [bɛk]
was ā/tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and/tried hard to break

c-away ③ show +
[æ] ② [sʌ]
had [big]/ quick door/ [pɛ?]/ ① [dʌn-ts] show
away. 6. When/it/heard the/band it/became quiet∅ 7. During the parade it danced so

[wɛ̃] piece
well that it/won a prize.

[pʌs]/ fright
plane may [zæt]/ [dʒɪs] that flying/peoples
A6 1. Airplane pilots have/many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail/

c-sea/
ārounḍ [sɛ́ptɪŋ] [dʒents] [rɪ] so
from one city to another∅ 3. Sometimes they make/dangerous rescues in/land and/sea

slim drunk [sóɒtə]
P-accident doctor/ [wʌ]/ [hæd-z] [sʌ] [drʌnkt]
accidents, and/drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They/bring strange

animal [dæ] jail/ zoo [ʌ ɛɪ] [-soɒv] trust poor stop/
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They/also serve as/traffic police and spot

[stiɪŋ]
stopping highway
speeding cars on/highways.

STOP

A5,7 ④ c so
so

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 5:1;0-15 ID 029 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX m ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.0

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

c-come and
c-and
can I
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

[own]
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I/play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among/them
I.
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
[hird]
heard become
āway. 6. When it/heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
[ri-kjuz]
from one city to ānother. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous/rescues in land and sea/
accidents c-starving
p-[aeks] herd starve
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve/as traffic police and spot
speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years āgo, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
visit
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
[spóokin]
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

[sʌk-spɛstərz] foot/
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
the c-much
[moats]
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
p-previously [i̍lər] / p-criticized
[priuɩ?] suspecters [i̍]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
[sʌvərli]
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
they [pəz-zíʃənz]
their positions.

[ɩndʌ́stri] had [ri-sɛnt]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.
p. geologists
[dʒióω] [vɛnz] [prədʌ́ktɩŋ]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
[faɩnɩŋ]
[rifə?]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining
[rectioo] quite full
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given
c-volume
[vʌl]
volume of crude oil. Stop.

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 51:1; 50-60 ID 030 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 5.6

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
②c-kitten ✶ / ②my [ki?] / ①[kitin] — she c-wants / want
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked∅ 3. Father∧◎
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
may I c-play here / go here
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
c-one / on
for ā long time / and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
soon the dog c-next / [n]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

I was
A5 1. ~~It was~~ pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Āmong them
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

pilot

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers,/freight, and mail

[rikʌ́z] danger [rɪ, ːikɔlz]

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea ⊙

excited [aeks]

accidents, and drop food where people or/herds/are starving. 4. They bring/strange

[daɪnz]

animals from dense jungles ② to/① our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars/on highways.

ā c-large [l]

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large

had [ae] [sɪv-lɪz] c-nation [naɪt,neɪʃ]

country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich/civilized nation. 3. Only a

visit distance

few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

serve

5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

[tɛtɑrz] [ɛɪgər]/[spɛtʃ-tɛɪʃ] [pluki]

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

were slight [ɪn ɪ́ndɪʔ] [sl]

innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

[privɛ́ntʃali] defended [div] [priv] [ɪpánz] [ɛn,ɛnlər] [krɪtaɪzd]

who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The/spectators had/earlier criticized

[sɛrvi] faced [tɛnz] c-with were

the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

potions

their positions.

[ɪndʌ́stri] recent [rɪʔ] [aédvɛnsəs]

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[gɛl, gi-lɔg-gɪs] c-discovered [dɪ] [vinz]/[vaɪʔ] products rocks

2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

[gʌstrɛl] [gʌs] [ɪfɛ́ndɪʔ] ⊙ c-newer new [mɛ́θəndz] [ri, ri-faɪndɪn] [rifɛndɪn]

of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective, also are newer methods of refining

which c-have
had radio quitely
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

value card
volume of crude oil.

STOP

A2:7 ④ kitty
KITTEN

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 51; 2; 50-35 ID 031 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL —→ — / — · 2.8

START

I c-come
I [kɛ]
can

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run,/ little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

this is fun
this
this is fun
I c-see
say

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

c-she
see

boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

he c-asked
[æ]
mother

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?"/ he asked. 3. Father

c-we
come

said, "Come with me/ in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

c-have
[hɪʔ]

9. "have ā good time."

c-children
fire [tʃɪl]

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

snow c-animals
[bɔʔ]

for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

ā c-dog [s]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

it was c-pet Pete [pɛ́rəd] [pru?]
③ the [bɪg?] ✶ ② beginning ① the [bɪ?] ③ they had trained their pets to do many [dɪf?] ④ c- different tricks ① tricks ⑤ among them ② among them
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

c- trouble [trɛ] [tr, fɛr] c-tried [tr]
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

③ it became quiet ④ during ⑤ c-during ① [do] [pɛ́rəd]
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

the
well that it won a prize.

c-airplane [ær] ③ passengers ① [pæ] ③ fright ā [nɛ?] ✶ [fra?]
A6 1. Airplane pilots/have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

requests [rɪk] [ri, ri-fju?] c-and they
from one city to ānother. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land ∧ and sea

attendants [ɛ] when herd and c-starving [stɛɪ?] c-they the
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

[dinz] [dɪ?] c-to the
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

long
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large

[kʌnvɪ́lɪz] [kʌn, kʌnvju]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of/ⓐ rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

c-visited visit one c-was of
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

③ that ② that that we we're we c-spoken in China ✶ c-served [sɔ?] c-ruler rule [ʌ] ① language
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

STOP

A5;2 ④c-to c-begin
TO BEGIN

A6;2 ④ ā c-mail
AND MAIL

A7;5④ c-were spoken in China
WERE SPOKEN IN CHINA

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 52:1:15-30 ID 032 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.1

START

here come
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

come
A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

c-made
[mec]
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
come with me c-in my
to
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
c-see
[s]
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
laugh
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā/dog that can bark."

c-waiting
[pe?] ā
A5 1. It was/ pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4.. Among them

had c-kicked tick
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won ā prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

sometime c-they make c-rescues
sometimes it make [ris]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous/rescues in land and sea

accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

animal ā
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

c-years
[s]
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā/very poor region. 2. But China, ā large

c-civilized
[ɪstran] [sɪvɪl]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

visit/
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One/was the famous Marco Polo.

its c-great rule
learn [læŋgwɪsəs] regular
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

c-plucky [faʔ, faʊt]
[lʌʔ] fort
A8 1. The eager spectators/who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat/the much feared Champions,

defeated c-all c-criticized
[ʔəʔ] [ʃt]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier/criticized

[sɛvəli]
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

their positions.

[ʌndʌ́stri] [ɪnkrɪs] advance
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by/recent advances in science.

do producers rocks
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil/producing rock. 3. Problems

0
of gusher control have been solved∅ 4. Very effective ^also are newer methods of refining

[reɪtʃoʊ]
[reɪʃi]
been [reɪ?rɛ?]
crude oil which have ^resulted in ā higher/ ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

volume of crude oil.

as c-in former days
ā former days
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

[pərsweɪzɪvli] listen c-attentively [ætɛnt]
spoke/ vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively

[kʌmpɛtʃuəs]
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for ā

confuse
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

③ [moʊt] *
② [finoʊminə] [fɔrmoʊt]
[háɪpoʊθiz] ① [fɪzəkóʊlə] /[finoʊ?]
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers

[ʌnvérəsli]
were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop

[mæθəmədʒɪʃənz]
c accurate [fɪzə-sɪks] [mæθəm] [statíʃənz]
[æ] [fɪziəks] [statís]
accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to

[hoʊl-hártəli]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and

[ʌsúmpʃənz]
assumptions.

[ɪnfɛntésɪməl]
[ɪnfíʃən]
[sáɪdərɛl] [əstrámənər] [ɪn?]
A12 1. I.. a concluding lecture on sideral spaces, the astronomer contrasted/the infinitesimal

[ʌpadʒi]
[dɪfrən] as [ʌpadʒ] [piridʒ]/
difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and ① at ③ perigee with the

and c-at [par]*
② [læfəlaɪən] and in the
different ① [læfəli?]
great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at/aphelion and at ^perihelion∅

precautiousness
[tɪrɪgeɪtəd] precautious [lus-díti]
[ɪntɪrɪad] [ivɪntsɪŋ]/ precious [lúsɪdɪt] the
2. The students/interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in ^expression.

STOP

A11;1 ④[fɔrmoʊlectəd]
FORMULATED

A12;1 ④[pɛrə-hǽliən]
PERIHELION

STUDY 5111 TEXT Gray TAPE 52;1;53-End 52;2;1-10 ID 033 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL___

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We c-we [wəʔ] will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals c-animals were [ǽnəlz] was ā dog. 4. Soon the dog dogs next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ⓐ dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

[bigeɪm]
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won ā prize.

c- passengers
passenger
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea/

c-or
[aʔ]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large

c-civilized
[sɪvəʔ]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā

the
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

[wɛɪərz]
[wɛɪʔ]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard/fought

ɪnning
champion
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

c-criticized
[krɪtɪsəʔ]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized

the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

their positions.

[ɪndʌ́stri]
advance
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

[dʒ:oɑlədʒədʒɪst]
[dʒiɔɑ]
[dʒiɔɑʔ, dʒiɔɑləʔ]
c-veins
[vəʔ]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating/ veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

[əf.ə́k-tɪv]

has
c-refining
[faɪn, faʔ]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

has result high
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

[pərsuuəsli]
[pərsu-vəs]
[pɛr? priv, pərsə?] [ətɛndɪn-təvli]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively

c-contemptuous
[kant]
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for ā

he c-became
[sɪ́r-kəmstɛnsəz] [bɪkeɪ?]
momentø as often happens in such/circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

p-phenomena c-philosophers
[haɪpɑədɪs] [fɪmɪnə?] [fɪsəl?]
A11 1. Many of the/hypotheses about physical/phenomena formulated by early philosophers

c-universally
[ʌn?]
were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop/

[fəzɪ́sɪsts] c-mathematicians
[ʌkə́rənt] [fɪzɪs] [mæðəmæ?] p-statisticians
accurate principles very capable/physicists, mathematicians, and /statisticians had to

③ variety
② [vɛr?] ⑤ c-numerous
① [və?] ④ number
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to/verify numerous basic facts and/

assumptions.

⑤ [kanstræctəd]/
[saɪd-riəl] ② [æstroədoəmər] ④ [kans?] [ɪnfɪtɪ́sɪməl]
in [saɪd] ① astrodome ③ [kʌns?] [ɪn?]
A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sideral spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal

[æpoodʒi] at ā/
difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at/apogee and at perigee with the

[pɛri-lan]
[ælfəlan] [pər]
great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and at/perihelion.

[ɪnksɪdɪti]
[ɪ́ntəroəgeɪtəd] evidence / [prikəsnəs] [luk]
[ɪn?]
2. The students/interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and/lucidity in expression.

c-desultory ② [æptəmɛntəd] ③ c-clambered / [wu?] ✗
[hɛ́zɪtəs] [dɛ? dɛsə] ① [æptɪmɪnt] clam
A13 1. During ā hiatus in the/desultory firing, the/apt lieutenant clambered wearily over

[dέtruəs]
the/detritus piled āgainst the redoubts. 2. Beneath ā canopy of/ empyrean blue lay the
[εmpti·rιŋ]

[bóəkəlιt] it/ [prιzəntιs] [mεriəd] [dιmιutιv]
quiet,/ bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by/ myriad diminutive

[prəmóəsεriz] [rεdiənt-tiŋ]/[mantεrəli] [ιn·εks·plεk-əbəl]
promontories thrown up by the /mortar shells, but radiating momentarily an/ inexplicable

[spərəs] clam
if spurious calm and peace.

STOP

---

A13;1 ④ c-wearily
WEARILY

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 52;2;27-45 ID 034 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 5.2

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,/
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
c-your
you
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
c-called
cat ə
called, "Please stop. 6. I see^water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have ā good time."

c-they
they
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
they to c-make [m]
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
dog c-next [nə?]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
laugh
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4.. Among them
he
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
c-prize [præ?]
well that it won ā prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
c-people [pipəl]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds/are starving. 4. They bring strange
c-dense [di?]
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speeding cars/on highways.

c-Europe [jər?] c-but N.T.
A7 1. Hundreds of years āgo, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
visit from
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo∅
who
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

c-plucky c-through
spectes [pəʔ] [θəʔ]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
the c-much
most
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
c-criticized
spectes early [sɪt, krɪtɪlaʔ]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
[sərvli]
[sɛvr]
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
their positions.

c-been
meant
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.
rocks
nude production [pəʔ]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
c-gusher c-refining
[guʃər] [rəʔ]
of gusher control have been solved.. 4. Very effective also/are newer/methods of refining
c-ratio
[reɪʔ]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given
c-volume
[vɔʔ]
volume of crude oil.

[ɪmpʌls]
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He
[ʌtɛntəʔ, ʌtɛntfədli]
[vərdʒəsli] [kəntɛntʃuləs-li] [pərsu-æzʌvɛli] [ʌʔ, ʌtɛnt, ʌtɛntli]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively
but in grim and/contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for ā
c-often tæsəs]
[ɔəfʔ] [sækəkæsmənts-
moment; as often happens in such/circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

many of the [hipoʊθiziəs]
hip [fɪnɪnoʊmɪnɪə] [filoʊsoʊfərz]
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical/phenomena formulated by early/philosophers
c-inconsistent [vərsəli]
[ʌnkən] universal
[jə?]
were/inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. ∅ In order to develop
principles c-very c-mathematicans
[ækərət] principles where [fɪzɪkɪst] [mæθəmæ?, mæθə?]
[fɪzɪs?]
accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and/statisticians had to

[knapəreɪt]/
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and/
c-assumptions
[ʌsʌm]
assumptions.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53; 1;0-15 ID 035 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.1

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

Starts at A1
c-run
[wɔ̃?]
A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
kitty I want
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

the
A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
[kɔldəd]
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I/play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
c-have
here
9. "have a good time."

a [bʌtɪfəl] [plɛɪdəd]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
they c-was
animal [wʌ, w]
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
a
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
how c-we
laugh how [wə?]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

760

[paet] [wɛnɪŋ] the animal
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

c-tn
und
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. . Āmong them

who [kɪktəd]
was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
④ when it hard to ✗
② it
① [harn] to [bãẽ] [daensdəd]
āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

c-won
[maʔ]
well that it won ā prize.

[pae-səʔ] / p-freight
pass
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

p-dangerous recess
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make/dangerous rescues in land and sea/
p-accidents
[aek, ae-kə] are/ hard
accidents, and drop food where people/or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
c-to our zoo
and
[dizənt] and our
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

[spiʃɪŋ]
speeding cars on highways.

c-region
[iroap] [rɪdʒən]
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of/Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
p-Asia
[ɛrəkə] of a comfort p-civilized [naetʃrəl]
country in eastern Asia, had many/of the comforts of ⓐ rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā

c-this [dɛstən] / [rɪdʒən]
[iroap] have [ðɛs]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous/Marco Polo.
p-languages
[laenɑʒəz] c-ruler/
[lɛrndəd] [lə, lae] [sərvdəd] it [ruʔ]
5. He learned some of the/languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years. STOP

A5,6 ④ hard c-the c-band
HEARD THE BAND

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 53; 1; 40-55 ID 036 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 1.9

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

it c- is ā
it looks
it looks [I, laɪ?]
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

c- with it
c- it
my boat.
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

we will take c- your
you
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

I see
called, "Please stop. 6. ⓘ see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have ā good time."

fire
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

snow c- animals
[bə?]
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

when he saw the snow
when he saw the snow
4. Soon the/dog next door/came out/ of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

how
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

for the c- parade
for the [pər]
A5 1. It was ② ① /pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

c- tricks
[θɪ?]
among c- them
c- among the
[ɔɪ] o
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. . Among them

③ who ✗
② who
① was goat
it c- kicked the tire
tricked
was ā tall boy /whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard/ to break

āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

that c- it c- won
the [wʌ?]
well that it won ā prize.

fly c-and c-mail the [mɛ?]
A6 1. Airplane pilots/have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

c-one the [risʌlts]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

③ [ɪksaɪ ɪnts] x
② excitement
① ɪksaɪ [ənt]
[ar-s] herds serving
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

stop
animals from/dense jungles/to our zoos. 5. They also serve/as traffic police and spot

c-cars on highways
seeding car on highways
speeding cars on highways.

④ But China ③ c-ā large was ① was large
[rizən]
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most/of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, a large

⑤ c-country ② [kʌn]
Asia c-had [æ] c-comforts [kən] [kʌn-fɔrts] the [sa?,saɪvɪlɪts]/ [saɪvɪdz]
country in eastern Asia, had many of/the comforts of a rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā

visit ū c-Marco [m]
few people from Europe had/visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

largest c-spoken [spoʊ] [smoʊ?] it
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

STOP

A5; 4 ④ c-whose goat
WHOSE GOAT

A6; 2 ④ c-accidents
ACCIDENTS

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53, 2, 5-25 ID 037 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.0

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

they c-ran [plɛ?]
A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. ② Run with/ ① me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

girls
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

it c-is [?ə?] wanted
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

ask
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where/~~can~~ I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
c-said c-father
father
father say
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have/ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in/the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
c-saw
c-out when c-he/[w]
[aɪ?] the
4. Soon the/dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
c-bark
[wɑ?]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."
c-parade
parent
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
among c-them
c-among the
[ʌm]
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets/to do many different tricks∅ 4. Among them
the tickled
these/ goats the tick
was ă tall boy/ whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and/tried hard/to break

away. 6. When it heard the/band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it/danced so/
c-won
[wʌ?]
well that it won ā prize.
flight
A6 1. Airplane/pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers,/freight, and mail
[ri, risʌs] lands
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make/dangerous rescues in land and sea
P-accidents]
[æktɪnz]
[æk, æktɪ?]
are/ hurt
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are/starving. 4. They bring strange
[dɪnz]
[dɪz] c-spot
zoo pilot [sp]
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

highway
speeding cars on highways.

c-China
the Chinese
A7 1. Hundreds of years āgo, most of Europe/was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
c-nation
Alaska p. civilized [neɪ]
[æ?] comfort [s-s, kʌ? kʌn]
country in/eastern/Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
c-had visit c-Marco
and [distin] [martʃoʊ]
few people/ from Europe had visited this/ distant region. 4. One was the/famous Marco Polo.
c-languages
[l] serve rules
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
of
for many years. Stop

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53;2;50-60 ID 038 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 3.5

START look Mother
[mʌə]
A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
want
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

where can/I c-play
[faə]
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

c-they [pleɪdəd]
the
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
⑤ Soon the dog next door
③ soon the ④ next
② [dɑ²n]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,/
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we/have ā dog that can bark."

[wɛr]
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
[treɪd]
these
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do/many different tricks. 4. . Among them
[wɑ²] ⊙ these make/ kick try
was ā tall boy whose goat/ made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

c-airplane pilots
airplanes/ P-
[pæsətərz]/ fright
A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
P-dangerous/ P-rescues
from one city to ānother. 3. Sometimes they make/ dangerous rescues in land and sea/
P-[ǽksədɛnt] are hitting and [skreɪndʒd]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring/ strange
zoo policemen
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
c-speeding cars on highways
speaking cars on highways
speeding cars on highways.

hundred [ɪrɪk]
A7 1. Hundreds of years āgo, most of Europe was/ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
[ɛlæstə]
[ɛlæstə²] [neɪtʃərəl]
P-comfort P-civilized natural
country in eastern/Asia, had many of the/comforts of ā rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā

[iraz] was visiting P-distant once was [wʌ²] finest/ P. Marco Polo
few people from Europe had visited this/distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

[warl]
language spoke serve rule
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 22:1:0-15 ID 039 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL 4.4

Starts at A1

A2 1. Ā boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

one morning ā boy c-made c-he
had she
A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
to
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
said father
the father
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

c-white
[s]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of/the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

at c-the
a
A5 1. It was pet day/ at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
the c-band
[bæ̃]
āway. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won ā prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
c-one
[ʤəʔ]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
c-accidents
[æʔ]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
c-dense
[dɛnsənz]
[poəlísəz]
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
made
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

[s-s-sʌ, spɛktərz] [krid] [plʌkli]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
[inːz]
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
[pər-síʒəli]
[pər-sɪz] [ʌpɔrnɛnts] c-The suspecters
and [səs] [sírərəɪzd]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier/criticized
c-with excitement
severally and excitement
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

their positions.

c- has
industrial [wʌ?] [ri-sɛ́nt] advice
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased/by recent advances in science.
[gulʌs-ɪs]
[gʌl] [vɛnz] c-problems [prɑ]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

c-newer
effect never
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining
c-crude c-of
[kru?] rate [ɪ] [ʌ]
crude oil which have resulted in ā higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given

volume of crude oil.

STOP

STUDY HIL TEXT Gray TAPE H5;1;0-20 ID 001 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 3.4

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have a good time."

a
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
they
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
soon the dog c-next
[ne?]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
c-bow-wow
[b]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
they c-had trained their pets to do
they have c-trained
turned their pets to do
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
he
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
too
animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police^and spot
speeding cars on highways.

c-years
year
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ⓐ very poor region. 2. But China, ā large
[kʌmfərəns] which [sevəlaɪzd]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ā rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
c-region
[ri?]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

thē eager c-spectators
eager [spek]
the
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through^eight hard-fought
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
c-defeated
[dɪf]
P-criticized
[kri]
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier/criticized
the umpire/severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
their positions.

A9 1. Thē oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science./
P- geologists
[dʒiɑəlɑ́dʒɪsdʒɪs]
[dʒiɑəlɑ́dʒɪs]
c-producing
[p]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
very c-effective
[ifɛktɛnt]
in
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining
which have had result
[hæ]
radio
crude oil which have resulted in ⓐ higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given
volume of crude oil.

the
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He
③ p- [parseıf]*
② [prisaısavli]
① [pris] ⑤ after [ʌnten-tʊuli]
[ʌtentʃanal]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively
a [Kʌmtemptʊs] [heıstad]
haste
but in^grim (and) contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a
P-circumstances
c-moment inc-such [siar]
[moənent] much
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

STOP

A10;2 ④ c-persuasively
PERSUASIVELY

STUDY HIL TEXT Gray TAPE HS;1;20-35 ID 002 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 9.9

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
it?s c-she
this [ɪ?]
boat. 7. It (is) my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
they
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
Soon the dog next c-door snow c-dog
next [daʔ] [dɔʔ]
next door
4. Soon the (dog) next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the (snow) dog he said,

"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
c-starving [s]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large
city
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a
one of the most famous c-Marco
of the most famous [m]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
e-languages [læŋgə]
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

A8 1. Thē eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
c-was [waʔ] e-much [m]
innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
c-severely [s]
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
their positions.

had [æʔ] c-advances [ædvæntʃə̃] in [illegible] in c-science [saɪəntəʔ]
A9 1. Thē oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining
[ræʃioə]
crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to thē impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He
c-continuously
and [k] [əténdɪvli] [əténdɪv] [əténtɪv]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while thē others listened attentively
[kəntempʃəs]
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a
c-unable
[ʌ?]
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

hypnosis [fənímiə]
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers
would [junəvərsəl-əli]
were inconsistent [✓ and] in most cases could not be universally applied. 2. In order to develop
physicist [sæʃɪs-tíʃənz] [sæd]
accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to
[hoəlhárdəli]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and
③ [ʌ-sump-ʧə]*
② [ʌ-sʌmpʃəz]
① [ʌ-rʌmpʃənz]
assumptions.

R-sidereal
[saɪd] [ɪnfəndɛstəmil]
A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, thē astronomer contrasted thē infinitesimal
[apɔdʒi] [pírərgri] [pʌr]
difference in the distance of the moon from thē earth at apogee and at perigee with the
[əp-əhæla-ɪn] [əp-pɛli] [par-hɛlian]
great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion.
[ɪntəráq-geɪʃəd] [prəs-sɪʃʃániəs] [pərs-sɪf-ʧɪp] [lʌkiʃɪti] [lʌk]
2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.
c-hiatus
[h] [dɪsóəltari] A-P-T [klʌmpəd]
A13 1. During a hiatus in the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over

[détriatas] [rídabaʊts] [em-praɪɪn]
the detritus piled against the redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of empyrean blue lay the

[dɪmínɪtɪv]
[bʌ́kalɪk] [máɪraɪad] [dɪmju]
quiet, bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive

c-but
[pramɔ́ratiz] motor more [ɪnɛks-plɪ́ktabal]
promontories thrown up by the mortar shells, but radiating momentarily an inexplicable

[spóorias]
if spurious calm and peace.

STOP
A10; 2 ⑤ [ʌ-sam-pan-tʃə]
ASSUMPTIONS

STUDY HIL TEXT Gray TAPE 45; 1; 40-55 ID 003 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 7.5
STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

the
A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

c-we will take your boat with us
he will take your boat with us
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

I c-see said father
can the father
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

soon the dog next door c-snow
[b]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

c-laughed
laugh
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was ā tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won ā prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
one c-city
[ɪ?]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

of Europe
the
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of^Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large
c-many
[mɛ?]
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only ā
c-this one c-was the c-famous
[zɪs] of the [feɪ?]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

spectator [pʌki]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
c-were
was
innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
c-with
and player
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

has c-been
[ʌ]
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

geologist
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining
[reʃioə]
crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ā given
volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He
[pársəvæsli]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively
but in grim
c-in the
[ɩ] [kʌntémpjuləs]
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to
[rə-zúm]his
resume speaking.

c-philosophers
[háɩpoəθɛsəz] earlier [f]
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers
[ɩnkʌn-sɩ́stent] would [juvársəla-təli]
were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop
of [fɩsəsɩs] [stætəs-stɩ́ʃənz]
accurate principles very capable^physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to
[wɩ́θhərdli]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and
assumptions.

thē c-astronomer [kán-træstəd]
[saɩʃərəl] c-spaces thē [əstrəmən]
[saɩʃərəl] [spə] [ɩnfən-ténʃənəl]
A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal
to [ʌprɔ́dʒi]
difference in the distance of the moon from thē earth at apogee and at perigee with the
[æfɩ́liən] [pərə-hɩ́liən]
great difference in the distance of thē earth from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion.
[pərsəɩdnəs]
[untərrágəʃeɩʃəd] [prəs] [lukəʃi]
2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.

hideous and [dəlʌ́stəri]
A13 1. During a hiatus in the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over

c-ā
[destaras] [reb-dʌts] the [ɛmparəm]
the detritus piled against the redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of empyrean blue lay the
[búlakoolɪk]
[boolako] [prɪstɪn] the [mjoɾɪd] [dɪmɪtdʒala]
the [m]
quiet, bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive
c-momentarily
[rédakeɪ[ɪŋ] [mooz]
[praoman-tóriz] motor [ridə] [ɪnɛkskeɪpabəl]
promontories thrown up by the mortar shells, but radiating momentarily an inexplicable
c-if [spariəs]
[ɔ?]
if spurious calm and peace.

STOP

STUDY HIL TEXT Gray TAPE HS;1;55-70 HS;2;0-5 ID 004 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 6.6

---

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
it is my c-kitten
[kɛʔn]
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
the
called, "Please stop. 6. I see^water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

c-to
[ɪ?]
A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
they snow
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the^animals was a dog.

4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
③in land
① ~~the~~ land and sea
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in^land and sea
⑤c-and
④ ~~they~~
c-where
②accidents [frud] when
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speeding cars on highways.

[ɔ] was a very
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a
the c-famous
one c-was [ᵖ]
of the [feɪ]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
c-its
[ət]
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

c-plucky
[pʌl] eights
A8 1. Thē eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
c-with excitements and
and excited
thē umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
their positions.

c-advances
[ɛdvæ̃]
A9 1. Thē oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

[ræʃioʊ] [reʔ]
crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given

volume of crude oil.

as in
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

rigorously c-persuasively [parséɪ] c-attentively [at]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively

the [kantépʃuəs] hesitance
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a

moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

[haɪpáθəsəs] c-philosophers [fʌ]
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers

c-inconsistent inconstant a
were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop

accurates c-physicists [saɪkaɪə] [stæt-tíʃənz]
accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to

cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and

[əsʌ́mpsɪəz]
assumptions.

[saɪdrəl] [ɪnfənítsəməl]
A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal

difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at perigee with the

c-difference [dɪ] [əfáljən-n] [ɪférəhɪlən]
great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion.

[ɪndénsɪŋ] [ɪndəv] [proəsíʃiəs]
2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.

the [heɪtəs] during [heɪt] [dəsʌ́ltəri] [kleɪmbarɪŋ] [tʃeɪʔ]
A13 1. During a hiatus in the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over

[dɪtríʃəs] the [kænápi] the [épɪrin]
the detritus piled against the redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of empyrean blue lay the

[baluːkɪʔ] of the [prístaɪn] 780 c-defiled [faɪə] [máɪreɪd] [máreɪ] [damjútəlɪv]
quiet, bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive

promontories thrown up by the [mɔr-tɛar] mortar shells, but radiating momentarily an inaccessible/ inexplicable

if [sparias] spurious calm and peace.

STOP

STUDY HIL TEXT Gray TAPE HS:2;10-25 ID 005 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 5.7

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take the your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When when c-he the he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was a pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced c-so [s] so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from c-one
[wʌ?]
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
[træfək] pilot
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
the highway
speeding cars on^highways.

hundred of c-years
hundred of [ji?]
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a
c-marco
of the c-famous [m]
distance of the most
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
he learned c-some c-of
one [ʌ?]
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

c-spectators c-fought
[spɛk-teɪk-ər] the [f-f-fɔ?]
A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through^eight hard-fought
the c-much
in the [m]
innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to^defeat the much feared Champions,
who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized
the c-umpire [sévrəlari]
[ʌp] and
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took
their positions.

c-advances
[ǽdvɛ?]
[ɛdvɛn]
A9 1. Thē oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.
c-geologists
[dʒɛla?dʒiál]
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
very effective c-also
[ɔ?]
has [ɔls]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining
higher [ráe?-ʃoə] c-fuel
[rɪz-zə́ltəd] [reɪ? u] [f]
crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given
volume of crude oil.

in c- former
in [fɔɔmər]
form
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke (as) in former days. 2. He
[vígərəsli] [kan-tinjuəsli] p-[pərsweɪsɪvli] [pər-ǽzɪvli] [ətɛ́ndɪvli]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively
[kan-témp-təs]
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a
as c-often happened
[ɔ?] much
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to
resume speaking.

p-[hap, hɪpɔ́θəzis]
[hípətədʒ]
[hɪpəθəs] [fəní-mʌ] [fɪsás-səfərz]
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers
[ɪnkansɪ́nt]
were inconsistent and (in) most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop
⑤ p- mathematicians
② [fɪzɪkɪts] ④ [mæθəm-mæ] p and had
and ① [fɪzɪk] ③ mathematic [s-s-stǽʃɪs-sɪzəm]
accurate principles^very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to
the vary
cooperate^wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and
[ǽzum-pɔr]
assumptions.
STOP

STUDY HIL TEXT Gray TAPE HS; 2; 30-40 ID 006 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 10.4

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
c-herds
[hɔ?]
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
c-zoos
[dʒ]
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
speeding cars on highways.

a c-large
[lar]
A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a

few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

the
A8 1. Thē eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through^eight hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized thē umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

had
A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.
in
2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems
c-methods
[mɛθo]
of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining
[ri-sʌ́ldəd]
been [r] [reɪdiə]
crude oil which have^resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from (a) given volume of crude oil.

c-impulse c-former
[ɛm] a [fɔrməst]
A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He
p- persuasively
[pʌˀ pɛrəsuˀ] to [tɛndɪvli]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened^attentively
[kantʃ-témptʃuəs]
but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a
c-such c-circum stances as he often
some [sarkʌt]
moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

c-formulated
pneumonia [fɔrmaleʌ] earlier c-philosophers
[hʌpə-θísiz] [fanóəˀ] [fiˀ]
A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by (early) philosophers

und
were inconsistent and in most cases^could not be universally applied. In order to develop

P-physicists [mæθmæʃɪkənz] P-statisticians
und [keɪpəl] [sɪdəlɪʔ] [stæʃəs]
accurate principles^very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to

[hoʊlhardli]
cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and

[əsʌ́mpʃueɪʃə]
assumptions.

c-contrasted P-infinitesimal
[saɪʃərəl] spacious [kantreɪstəd] [ɪnˌɪntænɛs-təməl]
A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal

② the
[əprɑ́gɪ] of the
difference in the distance of the moon from thē earth at apogee and at perigee with the

③ great c-difference P-aphelion
① [dɪfər] [æf] [péra-hilian]
great difference in the distance of thē earth from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion.

P-interrogated ⑤ P-precociousness
[ɪntərragəleɪʃəd] ② [ɛ́vənɪnsɪŋ] ④ [prɪ-kʌ́mtʃuɛnʃəs]
[ɪntər-rágɪt] ① [ɛvədə] ③ [prɪ] [lʌ́ksuɪti]
2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.
STOP

A13 1. During a hiatus in the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over the detritus piled against the redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of empyrean blue lay the quiet, bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive promontories thrown up by the mortar shells, but radiating momentarily an inexplicable if spurious calm and peace.

STUDY MSC TEXT Gray TAPE 12; ID 001 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Gray 2.8

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

START

A3 1. One morning ā boy made ā boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

c-take
[teɪ]
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
c-called
[klʌz]
called
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have ā good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for ā long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was ā dog.

c-next
[wɛ̃z]
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ā dog that can bark."

it was c-pet at the c-fair
[æ] [f-f]
A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. . Among them was ā tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried/hard to break

it c-danced
[dæn]
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won a prize.

③ c-passengers/ ⑥ fright
② [pæz plæz] ④

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They ① fly passengers, freight, and mail

and c-land
in [læ]

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

incidents
[insɪsns]
[in, inkel-ins-s] c-where [w] are/ [straven]

accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

④ stop
② and c-spot
① [s]
teens ā

animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

⑤ speeding cars on highways
③ speeding cars on highways

speeding cars on highways.

c-most
[moos]

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ā very poor region. 2. But China, ā large

[sɪlvaɪzd]

country in eastern/Asia, had many of the/comforts of ā rich/civilized nation. 3. Only ā

distance

few people from Europe had visited this/distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

c-spoken c-served
[s-s] [s-s]

5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler/

for many years.

c-plucky worries
[spektərz] [pl] hard/[fɔrɪt]

A8 1. The eager spectators who had/cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

[ɪndʒənz]
[ngɪŋəs] [sɪltɪnt] different/ c-much [m]

innings were silent. 2. Only ā run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

[privɪdəslɪ] different
difficult [kwɪstəltɪd]
[priz-z] [julərn] [kraɪtus, kwɪs-s]

who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized

[sərvɪdlɪ]
empire serve
[ʌmpər, ʌm]

the umpire severely ∅ 4. Now their faces were/tense with excitement as the players took

their positions.

STOP

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 9;1;10-30 ID 001 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat1-6.8 Wrat2-8.1

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

c-Mother
Mom
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

c-city
[s]
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

c-frequently
[frikən]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-sometime
[səbə́rbz] taking sometimes [dur]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

③[ab, abli-gd]*
②[abəl, a-bli]
①[ab,abil]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are/obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

P- adequately
[ɛdɛk-kwəli]
[ɛdɛkwəli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

c-sojourn
[sərdʒərn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return/from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
C-ā
two
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
[ɛkwaɪr]
[kwaɪr]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ā stimulating program of very
[əndaʊtli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
③ c-⊙
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading⊘ 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
② ①
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[æm-bɪʃəs]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly/making ambitious plans for the future education of their
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ā part in the
C-careers
[əltəmeɪt] section [kə]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
③ [faɪnæt] *
② [faɪnɛn]
① [faɪnə]
mentally equipped for/the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
ā
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
his
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
P-aviation
[ævaɪʃən] ā kindergarten
[æ-vaɪə] [kɪndər]
facinated by/aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

interest
choosing medicine as their profession, ā recent school incident indicates that their interests

c-ɪn
to
[ɪt]
c-ɪntensive
[ɪnsɪns]
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

discussing (with) their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

⑤[tʃɪflaɪ] *
② c-differs ④ chief
mentally ① [dɪf] ③ [tʃɪf]
mentally
essential
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from/animal mentality in being essentially

symbol
realize
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

ā symbol
c-refers
[rɪ]
employed
employing symbols. 4. They learned that ⓐ symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

[sɪ́mbalɪk]
such as an object, ā person, or ā concept and that nearly all knowledge is/ā product of symbolic

c-mathematics
math
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; (and)

③ [prɪɔ-tɪzm] *
② [pætrɛdɔf]
① [fɛrə]
[sɪmbələ,lɪk]
Jan
they learned that even the flag is ā symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

[priəmɪn-təli]/
[pri-ɪm-mɪn]
beginning to realize that (the) mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is ā

c-ɪn
[ʌg]
[ædeɪdʒ]
[æ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STOP

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6;3 | ④ P-obliged | 8;4 | ④ c-Financial |
| 9;2 | ⑥ P-chiefly | 9;5 | ⑤ [pætrɪ́ɔtɪzm]<br>④ [pætrɪɔtɪzm] |

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 9;1;40-60 ID 002 AGE 10.6 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat1-7.2 Wrat2-9.0

START

c-adequately
[ædɪʔ]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

c-prepared
[rɪ]
[sədʒə́rn]
[s,s,sədʒ]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to [skʊlwər-wark] schoolwork, both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making c-ambitious [æm] ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jan Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The [fainænsəl] financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the c-attitude [æ] attitude of/relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her mother family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think^that they will eventually c-comply [kam] comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, ā recent school incident incident c-indicates [ɪn] [indɪkeɪ] indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

P- mentality
c-chiefly [mɛnt mentalɪti]
the mentally [ʃ] the [mɛn mentali]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from^animal mentality in being essentially
c-preoccupied c-with c-symbols
[pri] by [s]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

c-knowledge [pradʌkt]
[nal] [pr]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

[pal]
patriotism
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of/patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

c-man
[mæ]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

c-in
themselves c-inherent of
[ɪnherɛ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

①of
[ɪntrakeɪsɪz]
[ɪn-tra-kesɪz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study*psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
③ the human
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

P-equilibrium
[ikwalɪbriam]
[ik, ikwɛla]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

c-axiomatic fundamental consideration P- psychology
an [æks] fundamental and [rilecsanʃips] [fɪzaladʒi]
^axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental^consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

c-conclusively ⑤[fɔrtʃuæsli]*
[kʌnkus] ②c-occurring ④[fart, fart]
Conclusively ①[akjarɪŋ] ②[tartʃuas]
ogy/has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

explain c-effect with
[ɛks] [ifs] in their
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in^other fields of

c-there appear c-genetic
they [dʒɛn]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

P- milieu
[mɪlɪ-ɪju]
[mɪli]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

P- sociologist [skɔʃanz]
[sakialadʒɪs] P- statistician
[sa sokialadʒɪs] [s-stætɪs-tiʃɪsiənz]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,
③[aa, aa-sɪdʒs]*
②[æs, æs-aadias]
①[æsɪ-djuəs]
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

792

[blæfəlɪŋ]
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as
P- conscientiously
[kansɪntʃuəsli]
[kʌn, kansɪn]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-

tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

to disposal
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

there [mɛk-ænɪzəmz] c-which with
[mɛʔ]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

c-current [psaɪkalədʒi]
[kjər] [æntʃəránɪstɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

10;1 PSYCHOLOGY
[fɪz, fɪz, fɪzálədʒi] " not [fɪzálədʒi] what's that guy called, involved in the art? Psychiatrist? " "Psychology""
Psychology

10;4 ⑦ P-[fɔrtuɪtʃəsli]
⑤ [uər]
FORTUITOUSLY

10;6 ④ P- assiduous
ASSIDUOUS

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 10;2;20-40 ID 003 AGE 10.3 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat1-6.5 Wrat2-7.0

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

c- before
[f]
leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

Mother's
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[juʒəli]
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

office
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

assistance
c-frequently [əsɪstəs]
the [frikənt]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[sʌbərnz] sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

[juʒəli] the
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during^July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

c-obliged
[ablɪ]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

c-impressive
impressions mountain
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ p-adequately
[æd-kwɪt-əli]
[æd, ædɪkwɪdɪdɪd]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[soʊ-dʒərn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

[əkjár]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

the
5. Each year the beginning of school in^early September brings a stimulating program of very

[ʌndaʊ-tɪbli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

entertaining
[ɪntə]
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork,^both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

[altimeɪt] section physical
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

c- equipped ②[faɪnænʃ]* ③[faɪnæʃəl] ①[f,f,fanʃəl]
[əkwɪpɪd]
equipped
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

[kan-sɪdərd] [rilɛtɪz]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

③[advizʌli]* ②[abvizəli] ①[ab-vizəli]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

Bob c-in
[vɪʒʊəlɪz] [ɪ]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

[æviɛʃən] c-kindergarten
[æ] [kɪ]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

ideal
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time_______ Rate________ Comp.________

know that [kam-plaɪ]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

[risɛnt]
in [risɪz]
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

into directions the [ɪntɛ̃sɪv]
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

c-instructor
[ɪnstrʌs]
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

[mentɪtælɪti] mentally
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

c-preoccupied that they c-themselves
[pri, prika] that they [ðæ?]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

[saɪmbalɪk]
c-product [saɪmba]
really our [naledʒd] [prapdə] [sɪmba]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

the language
expression. 5. They discovered that ^ symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

[pétriatɪzm]
[ɛ ɛmbəl] the [p,pɛtrɪatɪ]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of ^ patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

c-realize
[riəlzaɪz]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
[sɪgnɪf-taɪz, faɪant]
[sɪgnɪf-fɪsənt] c-in [ɪ] [ɪnərhirənt]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
c-mankind
[mæ̃]
study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[fɪzəkalədʒi] [ɪntrəkɪ-k-kɪsɪz]
[fɪzəla] [ɪntr, ɪntrɷ]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
c-emotions
[ɛmɪnɷ] [ɪntirəlɛɪtəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will
the virtual c-associated [s]
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in
① [ɛnɛmɷʃən] c-emotional adjustments [ɛmɷ]
some degree^with his emotional lifeø 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his
[ɛkwɪləb-briəm]
[ɛkwɪljəm]
[ɛkwɪlɪbriəm] providence [æsɪsəns] c-thus c-it this is
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is
[æksmætɪs] [ɛmʃ-tanɪs]
[æks, æksəmat] [ɛmp] [fɪzəkalədʒi]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-
③[kanflɪvareri]*
②[kan-slɪzəvari] [fɔrtɪʃənli]
proven ①[kans-s] discovered [fɔrtɪ]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-
the
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in^other fields of
apparent of c-group great [dʒɛnɛt]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in
solars
[skɷlərz]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in
[æθrɷpɔlɪgɪsts] socialist [sætɪs-ɪkɛ́nz]
[æθrɷ] [sætɪsf]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,
c-investigations
[ɪntəvɛsk]
[fɪzɪkəlɪst] [æzɪdiəs] [ɪnvɛʃt] problem
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems
c-baffling
relationship with comfort of [prɛs] [plĩ]
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate*solution by trying conscien-
how injections
tiously to understand our own behaviorø 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too
c-at
of
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.
[mɛntʃənɪmz]
c-avoidance [mɛ, mɛntʃənɪs] c-ignore
[ə] [ɪŋg] cause
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of
[fɪzɪkəl-adʒi] 796 [ænatʃərənɪstɪk]
physical [æn]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.
stop

TAM-05-003

8;4 ④ [faɪnæʃəl]
FINANCIAL

10;4 ④ P-conclusively
CONCLUSIVELY

8;5 ④ P-obviously
OBVIOUSLY

10;7

P- [kantʃiːnʃənsli]
[kan-sken]
[kans, kanskã]
[kans-sin]

c-solution by c-trying
[soʊ, soʊləʃən] by [traɪ]
[soʊʃsli]

SOLUTION BY TRYING CONSCIENTIOUSLY

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 10;2;40-50 ID 004 AGE 9.11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat1- 7.5 Wrat2- 10.9

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH 6

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

the c-beginning
[b]

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

c-music
[mjər]

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time______ Rate______ Comp.______

c-proudly
[plaʊ]

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

[mentəli]

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
the
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
c-visualize
[vɪdʒ]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery∅ however,* at present he is
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
c-knowledge [nadʒɛ] c-symbolic [sɪmbalɪk)
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic
c-languages
[læŋwɪtʃɪ]
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
is a c-symbolic
[sɪmbal-ɪsəm]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
② is a
① is a
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
① c-significant
② [sɪgnɪfɪ]
inherit
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man."

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the [ɪn-trɪkəsiz] intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause c-disturbance [dɪstərmɪn] disturbance to an individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. A a c-person's [pərʃ] person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring [fɔr-tuɪʃjəsli] fortuitously, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in ^the other fields of science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, [saɪkiə ədʒɪsts] sociologists, and [stætɪʃ-tɪʃjənz] statisticians, have joined the psychologist in [æsɪdiəs] assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such c-injunctions [ɪndʒʌŋkθən] injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems. 9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered [ænækránɪstɪk] anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

8;7 HOWEVER
<Child corrects mispunctuation by repeating "however" with sentence-initial intonation.>

STUDY IAm TEXT Gilmore TAPE 10;2;50-65 11;1;0-20 ID 005 AGE 10.5 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat1- 7.2 Wrat2-8.7

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about
mom
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
c-frequently
for c-he [frĩkwɛt]
the [f]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.
c-before
[æf]
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they
begin to study.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

③ summer ⊙
c-family c-suburbs take ② c-summer∅
[f] [sabárbz] ① [s]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.
② when
③ when
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
[dɛsɪneɪʃən]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to
travel over ā mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
but [lɛŋ-θli]
[lɛnəs]
mountain [lɛ̃, lɛŋθ]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
[blɪs-fəl]
[bɪsf]
two full days∅ 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
vacation
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[ædəkwəlɪti]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite|adequately
c-sojourn
[s]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

return home and c-during c-August
c-within ā [dər]
with ā ⊙ during [agə]
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks^after they return home, and during August

c-acquire
[əkwaɪ]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ā stimulating program of very

[ədaʊ-bəli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

Jan
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[ɛdjuk-eɪʃən]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ā part in the

c-selection
[s,s]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

c-professions of
[proəviʃən] of [tʃɔsi] [faɪnænsəl]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

c-relatives
[rɪ]
training program must also be considered, while ā third factor is the attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ā final choice. 6. Parents often

and c-Mother
[pa]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

he's
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

[ævəteɪʃən] Jan was also
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her

[prəfɛ]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

discussion
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

mentally [mɛntəl-ɪzlɪti] [ɪsɛntəli]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

[pri-akjupt] ɪ-themselves [s]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that ā symbol is ā sign or word which refers to something,

NT c-product [pra-də]
such as an object, ā person, or ā concept ~~and that~~ nearly all knowledge is ⓐ product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

[ɛlblɛm] the [pɛɪtrɪə-sɪzəm] c-thus his Jan
they learned that even the flag is ā symbolic emblem of ^patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

[riəslaɪz] the [pri-imɛn,mɛnəl-ti] the the
beginning to realize that the mind of ^man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

[nɪmbəkəsɛnt]
[sɪgnɪfɪf] [ədeɪdʒ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[fɪzɪkələdʒi]
[fɪz-lal] c-further [f] [ɪntrəkəsəz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

[ɪntərlɛɪtəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

with [vaɪvəl]
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

national
the [ɛmoʊ]
some degree with his emotional life. 3. Ā person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[ɪkwɪl-ləbr-briæm] [æsoʊ-siæts] [ɪsts]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has ā profound influence on his associates; thus it is

an [æksi-mætɪk] [fʌnd-damental] [fɪzəkələdʒi]
^ axiomatic that emotions are ⓐ fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

persons ⊙ far [fɔr-tʃ-tuɪt-təzli
far [fɔrtunə]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

has been with the
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in ^other fields of

ɪ-be great
[b] [dʒɛntɪk]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

the charter [kʌltərəl] [mɪlju] c-we lives you

^ character; and the second, related ② to the / ① cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

c-study [s] who found [soʊsəlɑglədʒɪs] [sˌstætɪs-tɪʃənz]

various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

[fɪzəkɑlədʒɪst] [ədɪs] [vɛstɪgeɪʃənz] the c-problems [prɑ]

have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

with [kɑnfɑmt]

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

② tribute to their ultimate solution ②[kɑnsɪstɛnt-ʃəli] ①[kɑns-ɪ-sɪstənt

intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-

③c-to ①of behave as

tiously to understand our own behavior∅ 8. Such^injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing ⓞf personal problems.

c-avoidance [ævədɛns] [mɛkəsɪzəmz]

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

[fɪzəkɑlədʒi] [ænætʃ-krɑ́nɪstɪk]

behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY JAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 11;1; 20-35 ID 006 AGE 10.8 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat 1- 6.3 Wrat 2- 6.7

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the cīty at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

up

5. An elevator carries him^to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

he c-doesn't [d] till Jan

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

frankly

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

he c-often [ɔɒpə]

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[sabɜ́rbz] take
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

c-July
[dʒ]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

they are [ablɪdʒ]
[abl]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

c-over
with
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[lɛntʃθi]
[lɛntʃ]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

must their
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many^blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-restful
[rɛ]
[adikwaltli]
[adɪk]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[sadʒɜrn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their c-mother keeps
[madʒɜr] [akwɪr]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

and [bam]
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

the
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

they c-realize
[rilə]
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
[jultɪmɪt] selections
[julum,jul]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

their
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

c-also c-relatives
[ɔ] the [rɪl]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

the
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
some c-branch
c-some [br]
their [ði]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

[əviəʃən] ③ her
[ævi] ① her
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her
④ c-family
② [fæ] ideal
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[iventli]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
c-incident indicates
[ɪnsɪ,ɪ̃]
at [ɪ] indicates
choosing medicine as their profession, ā recent school incident indicates that their interests
[ɪntɛsɪv]
[ɪntɛs]
a [ɪntɛts]
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
[mɪntəlɪtɪ]
[mɪnəlɪ] [mentəlɪtɪ]
mentally [mentə] [ɛsɛʃənəli]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
[priəkəpeɪd]
[pr, priəkampænid] are
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

and c-that
they [prədʌkt]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is ⓐ product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
[sɪmbəlɪk]
[sɪmbəl-lə] [pæntreɪɪzəm]
[sɪmbəlatɪk] [pætreɪdnɪsəm] Jan
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

mind of man [priɛmɪntəli] c-with the which

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

[sɪgnɪfɪsənt] [sɪgn] realize that c-inherent [ɪn] [eɪdɪdʒ] [ædʒ]

significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STOP

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 11;1;40-55 ID 007 AGE 10.11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat1-5.1 Wrat2-6.7

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

c-they dry then dry

leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

in c-rainy rain

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company. 5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons. 8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-takes c-suburbs take [səbərz]

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

c-destination [ablaɪd]
[dɛstɪneɪʃ] [ablɪnd]
[abolaɪ]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

⊙
travel over a mountain^range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

mountain
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time__________ Rate__________ p- adequately
[ædɪkwɛtəli)
[æ-dɛkw-t]

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[sədʒərn]
[s-soʊ-dʒərn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

c-challenging
[tʃæ-lən] [əndʌbɪdɪtli] ② while
challenging [əndʌbɪdɪt] ① while
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

① c-Jane
② [dʒ]
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

lesson but c-Bob
[ba]
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time__________ Rate__________ Comp.__________

p-ambitious
[æmbɪʃ-tʃuəs] ② of their
[æmbɪtrə,æmbɪ] ① of their
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children Bob and Jane⊙
② children ⊙ Bob and Jane c-a
[n]
children, Bob and Janeø 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

c- ultimate section
[ʌltɪmeɪt]
[jul]
ultimate selection of their careers., 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

the c-financial
their [fɪfaɪna:səl]
mentally/equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

[ətɪtu-ɪtɪtudə] c-relatives
[ætɪdə] [rɪl]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

[ablasi]
[abvəsli]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

[ǽmbɪʃənz]
[æmbɪt]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

P-visualize
c-medicine c-they [vɪzəlaɪz]
[medɪkɪn] [zeɪ] [vɪ-zəl-aɪz] a
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

a c-Kindergarten teacher
c-aspired a [kɪŋgər-gardən] teacher
[əveɪʃən] [æs-paɪərd] [kɪːn]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

c-ideally
[aɪd]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY JAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 11;2;30-50 ID 008 AGE 10.1 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat1- 8.1 Wrat2- 12.1

START

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

[ɔblaɪgd]
[ɔ-blaɪ]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over ā mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

[bɪsfəl]
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

② c-adequately
①[æ-dɪ-kwə]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately

① c-prepared
② [prʔpɛ] [sɑ-dʒərn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

c-program
[proɑ]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ā stimulating program of very

c-favorite
[f] [ʌm-dɜɑtɪdli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

c-but Bob prefers the
and Bob prefers the
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ā part in the

c-ultimate section
[ʌltɪmeɪt]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

c-for
[fɜr]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

c-relatives
[rɪ]
training program must also be considered, while ā third factor is the attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ā final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

[medəsɪm] the he's
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

c-has c-aspired
was [ɪns]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

parents ø wishes
parents ⓟ wishes
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

ā c-recent
and [risənts] interest
choosing medicine as their profession, ā recent school incident indicates that their interests

[ɔɪ]
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
c-mentality
[mɛntə]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
a c-symbol
[s]
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
such as an object, ā person, or ā concept and that nearly all knowledge is ā product of symbolic
[nɛŋwədʒəz]
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
c-of [pætriɪzm]
for
they learned that even the flag is ā symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
[pri-ɛméntəli]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is ā
[sɪgnɪfəsənt] [ædéɪdʒ]
[ædaɪ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man."

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[f-f-fɪzələdʒi] [ɪn-tríkəsiz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
[ɪn-tər-rɪ-nlɛɪtəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will
to be an individual
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to ^an individual are associated in
c-not
is not
some degree with his emotional life. 3. Ā person's "emotional adjustment"^ not only affects his
[ikwəlibriəm]
[ikwəl] [ɪnflúəns]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has ā profound influence on his associates; thus it is/
[æks-siəmætɪk] [fɪzjələdʒi]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-
[fɔr, fɔrt]
prove c-occurring [fɔr-tʃɪsli]
[ɔ]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-
the
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in^ other fields of
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

[mílɪu]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in
and [stætíʃiənz]
[sosəlálədʒɪs] and [stætíʃ]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,
in this
[fɪzələdʒɪs] [æsɪdɪʌs] investigation in which this
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in^this complex field. 7. The problems
c-our c-as
[ð] and
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as
wec-can toc-their
[kæn] [ðir]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-
c-such
[sʌks]
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

[məkǽnɪzəmz]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of
[fɪzələdʒi] [ɛnə-krəsístɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.
STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 14;1;05-30 ID 010 AGE 10.11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat1- 7.0 Wrat2 - 8.7

START
[səbárz]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
reach c-their [abləgaɪd]
[ə] [ablə]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
least
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately
at the c-seashore
[si]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
acquire the new c-clothing
[klə?]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very
[əndaʊtli]
[əndaʊt]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
c-several
[s-s]
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
[keri]
[keri]
carriers
[altɪmet]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
c-always
all
[æviešən]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
c-ideally
c-she [aɪdəli] c-profession
[] ideally [proʊfes]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

② now ③ think c-they c-parents'
① know ④ that [p]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
c-interests
[ɪntresez]
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
②c-mentality
①[mɛn] ③[dɪfɚrz]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
c-employing
[ɛm]
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
c-product ③c-symbolic
[pradʌk] ①symbol
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic
④c-expression ③and
② impression ①and
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
④they c-symbolic ③[pætriat, pætriátɪzm] *
②they [sɪ] ②[petr, pat, patriátɪzm]
①[pætriatɪzm]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of/patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
[pri-ɛmɪn-ɛn-təli-tli]
[pri-ɛmɪn]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
[rɛkənáɪz] [ədeɪdʒ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________
c-psychology
[saɪkaladʒi]
[saɪkala] [ɪntrəsiz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
c-interrelated
[inter-leɪtəd]/
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will
any
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his
[ɛkwɪlɪbriəm]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is
c-axiomatic in all c-human
[æksɪma] [fʌndəmɛnʃəl] [hju]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-
c-harmony
[harma] [dɪskɔrd] [əkɜ, əkɜrɪŋ] *
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-
their
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in ^ other fields of

science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

c-scholars
[s]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in
③[stæ, stætɪs-sɪənz]*
②[stætɪsɪʒɪənz]
①[stætɪsɪʒənz]

studies
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

[æ, æsdúəs]
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

C-confront
[kən]
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

C-intelligent
[ɪn]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying *conscien-

[ɪn-dʒ-dʒʌŋʃənz]
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

C-mechanisms
[mɛkænɪs]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance/mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

C-psychology
[saɪkəl]
P-anachronistic
[æn-kranɪstɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered/ anachronistic.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9;5 ⑤ patriotism
④ P-[peɪtriət]

10;6 ④ P-statisticians

10;4 P- fortuitously
[fɔrtul, fɔrtuə-əsli]
[fɔr, f-fɔrt, fɔrtɪ-tɪ-əsli]
- FORTUITOUSLY

10;7 . P- conscientiously
conscientiously
. P-[kansiɛn]
: [kənsəs, kənsɛntiəsli]
- [kəns-s-s, kənsəntiəsli]
- consistant
- CONSCIENTIOUSLY

STUDY IAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 14;1;40-50 ID 011 AGE 10.2 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat 1- 2.8 Wrat 2- 3.3

START
2. 1. The girl is in the yard. 2. The girl has a big ball. 3. The boy is back of the girl.
black

She
the
4. He is playing with his dog. 5. The cat looks at the girl. 6. He wants to play ball, too.

7. The girl does not see the cat. 8. She is looking at the ball.

Jan
3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children will leave for school.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

she c-begins the housework
brings the housework [s]
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

mother / try to/
leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

c-pretty
(pa@)
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her/ pretty

P. tends / ② c-does all her
① goes all her
flower garden. 6. She/ tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

④ work
② work
work with great care.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to (his) office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4.* When the train

③ P. general / c-of
② central / for
① [s] / ④ office / [ʌf]
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the/ general offices of his company.

(po@stan)
5. An elevator carries him to the/ eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of/

anythings
every
thing
extra time. and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

the / P / P / P. lessons
games he often
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons. ^

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

STOP

5;4 WHEN THE TRAIN REACHES THE CITY AT EIGHT FORTY FIVE

[wl] c-when the train reaches the city at eight five fifty-five when the train reaches

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 14;1;55-65 ID 012 AGE 10.10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat 1- 2.0 Wrat 2- 8.4

START

[səbárbz] [ʌs]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

accompany c-their
[wʌ]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
[trip]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
c-Bob and
Rob and
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[ædəkweɪtli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately
[sədʒə́rn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
c-they
[ðə]
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very
[ʌndaʊtli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
c-prefers
[prʌf]
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Rob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
eliminate
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
c- financial [f]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
c- obviously [abvɪəsli]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
[vɪljuaɪz]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
[æviɛɪʃan]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
[aɪdəli]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time_______ Rate_______ Comp._______

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
mentally — c- mentality mentally — assembly
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
[prioəkʌpid]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
a
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
[noəlʌdʒ] [noəl] — [pradʌkt] [sɪmbəlɪk]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic
language
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
[sɪ́mbəlɪk] — [pɛɪ-tria-tɪzm] [pɛɪ]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

[pri-ɛmɪn-tli]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
c-study c-recognize
[sɪgnɪfənt] [s-s] [rɪk] [ɪnhɛrɪt] [ədéɪdʒ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[fɪzəla-gli] [ɪn-trɪsəkiz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
[ɪntɛrəleɪtəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will
[əsoʊʃieɪʃəd]
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in
c-adjustment
mind [ɛmoʊʃənəml] [ədʒʌ]
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his
[əkwɪləbríəm]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is
[æksəmætɪk] hall
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4.*Psychol-
[dɪskɔ́rd] [fɔrtʃuəsli]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of
c-genetic
[dʒɛnɪk]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in
② c-arias ⑤ of ⑥ c-study
① [ɛrɪz] ③ ④ [stʌ] [æθərpalədʒɪsts] [stætɪs-tɪsiənz]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,
[fɪzəlalə-dʒɪst] [əndʒoʊəs]
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems
c-baffling
[bæfəl]
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as
[kəntrɪbut]
[kəntrɪbrut] eliminate the [kansɪ-tʃuəsli]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate ^ solution by trying conscien-
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too
c-of c-personal
a [pərsə]
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

[ædvɔɪdəns] [mətʃɪzəms]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of
[heɪvjoʊr]
[biheɪvər] [fɪzələlədʒi] 818 [ænækrənɪstɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.
STOP

10;4 PSYCHOLOGY HAS PROVED
[fɪzə] [fɪzə-kalədʒi] [pərsumz]
[fɪzəkalədʒi] c-has c-proved

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 14;2;10-30 ID 013 AGE 10.4 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat 1-5.1 Wrat2-6.1

START

c-Mother
[mal]
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their (own) rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty
their (over "the")
flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day (for) about an hour. 7. Mother does all her
c-nearly [n] (over "nearly")
work with great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-goes
[dʌ]
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

the
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

[əfrikwantli]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[sʌbárbz]
[s-sər]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

obligated
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

c-the
expressive [ʒɛ] [lɛŋgθli]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

helps
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

②c-quite ④c-adequately
①[kraɪt] ③[æ]
7. 1. After their restful ~~and~~ refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

c-parents
[peɪrət] the
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

c-and
[ænd]
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

c-acquire
[i]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

in
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

c-challenging
[tʃæl] [ʌndaʊt-əb-tedli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering ~~the~~ fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-education of
[ʌ-bɪdʒutɛrəʒ] [ɛdʒukeɪʃən] of
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making/ambitious plans for the future education of their

fractures
[fækʃ] the of an
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

②[ɛlɪmɪtɛɪt] ④c-selection [fɪzɪ-kəli]
①[ɛl-l-ɛlɪmɪtɛɪtɪŋ] ③[slɛkʃən] [fɪzɪk]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

[faɪnænsəl] choice
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

third c-factor
the fracture the
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of ^ relatives and

[ad, a, advɪsali]
[adv, advioolas]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

[æbɪn-tʃənz]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

c-branch
[bræn] [ʃagərti]
[ʃagərtri]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

[ædventʃən] [æs-pird]
[æs, æ]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time_______ Rate_______ Comp._______

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 14;2;35-50 ID 014 AGE 10.7 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT 1 - 3.5 WRAT 2 - 3.8

START

c-back
black
2. 1. The girl is in the yard. 2. The girl has ā big ball. 3. The boy is back of the girl.

c-the
he
4. He is playing with his dog. 5. The cat looks at the girl. 6. He wants to play ball, too.

does c-not
doesn't
7. The girl does not see the cat. 8. She is looking at the ball.

Time Rate_________ Comp._________

R-Jane
Ian lived
3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their

parents in ā white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat

are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children will leave for school.

c-the c-housework⊙
to [haʔ]
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

leaves∅ 3. *Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

P-usually
also

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

to ⊙ office

reaches ^ the city at eight forty-five, ^ Father goes to the general offices of his company.

c-an ③ P-important P-position
[ɔəʔ] ② [ɪmpɔrtən] [pɔɪs, pɔɪ pəʔ]
into ① [ɪmpɔr] ④ poison

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

hour P-arrive Jan

extra ^ time, and many evenings he doesn't/ arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

③ P-[dɪzəpɑ̃] * ③ [kwɪt] *
② disappear ② [fri. frikwɛt]
① deposit ① [fri-kwɛns] ① P-assist him other them

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

play

8.* Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

STOP

4;3 BOB AND JANE HELP HER BEFORE
Bob and Jan help him for c-before helping
Bob and c-Jane help c-her before

5;7 ⑤ frequently
④ P-[krinkwət]

5;7 ④ disappointed

5;8 THEN TOO, IF
too the if when[t] when too P-then
too if

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 14;2;60-end 15;1; 0-25 ID 015 AGE 10.4 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL WRAT 1- 6.8 WRAT 2- 7.8 _______________ _______

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they
begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes ā vacation sometime during the summer.
[juʒəli]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
they're
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to
over ā mountain c-range
[r]
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
c-blissful
[blɛst]
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.
Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[kwɪdɪdli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/ adequately
[pɛrd] [f]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-
c-tanned
[ən] tanning
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

stimulated
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ā stimulating program of very
c-challenging
[ʧælənd]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will [əndaʊtli] undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
enters
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both/will ② ①
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

ambitions
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
c-children c-they
child their
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
unlimited physical
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
c-professions
[prəfeʃ] final
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
factor is c-the c-relatives
with this [rɪl, rel]
training program must also be considered, while ā third factor is the attitude of relatives and
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ā final choice. 6. Parents often
[ɛntʌ́r-treɪn] secrets
[ʌn]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
at his present
his present
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at ^ present he is
② c-aviation ④ c-although
① [æ] ⑤ [a]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her
c-profession
[proʊfe]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

all through comply with the c-wishes
the witch
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
choosing medicine as their profession, ā recent school incident indicates that their interests
decoration
to ducky
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

③ they
discussing with their science instructor the differences between a human beings and animals, ① they
④ c-discovered c-that ā
② [dɪskʌvarid][s] mentally [tʃɪfli] an mentally [ment] essential
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from an animal mentality in being essentially
[pri-kwɪp]
[pri] they realize realize are
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
a
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is ā sign or a word which refers to something,
[nɒlɪdʒ] symbol
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
c-symbolic [em-m]
[s] [plæstoɒriən]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
[primentəli]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
[heret] [ædeɪdʒ]
[saɪnfɪʃənt] inherent [eɪ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[fɪlaladʒi] [ɪn-trɪks]
[fɪzal] [ɪntrʌ]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
[intərlectəd] [wɪs]
[ɪnə]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will
the
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in
of the
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his
c-equilibrium
c-happiness [i,ikwələb] has c-ā profound
[hæp] [eɪ,ikwər]/ [f]
own happiness and/ equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is
[mætɪk] physiology
an matter [ʌfnʌf] [fɪzəla]
a considered [fɪziəl]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-
[kənsɪs-əvəli] ② c-occuring ④ p. fortuitously
[kənsɪs] [dɪskɔ́rd] ① [kər] ③ [fər-tuɪ-li]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-
finds
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of
a
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is a genetic in
[mɪ-leɪ-ju] [soɒʃlərz]
[mɪ-li-ju] [soɒfər]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in
[soɒʃiəlɪs] [sætɪskiɪnz]
[æθroɒpəlidʒɪsts] [soɒʃ] [sætɪs]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

physiologist [ǽsɪdəs]
have joined the psychologist in/ assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront (our) present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

c-intelligent
[ɪntɛl]
[ɪn, ɪntərdʒɛn] [ʌltɪ] consistently [sɪns]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-
⑤to understand our own behavior ④c-Injunctions as
②[dʒʌŋkʃənz] as
①[ɪn-dʒʌŋkʃ]
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

c-seriously
[sɪrɪ] at c- disposing the [dɪpoʊ] problem
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

[mɛ-kənɪzəmz]
[væns] machine are [ɪnɔr] cause
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ^ ignore the real causes of

physiology [æn-s]
behavior; in light (of) current psychology they may (in) fact be considered anachronistic.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 15;1;30-45 ID 016 AGE 10.2 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL WRAT-1-3.3 WRAT 2-3.8

START

2. 1. Thē girl is in thē yard. 2. Thē girl has a big ball. 3. The boy is back of thē girl.

c-the
that
4. He is playing with his dog. 5. The cat looks at thē girl. 6. He wants to play ball, too.

7. Thē girl does not see thē cat. 8. She is looking at thē ball.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-with ~~their~~
in their
3. 1. Thē name of thē boy is Bob. 2. Thē name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their

in the c-white
c-in the while
⊙the
parents ^ in a white house near thē city. 4. They are playing on thē walk. 5. Thē dog and cat

goes
are their pets. 6. After Father (has) gone to work, the children will leave for school.

③soon after c-he
[hɑswʌrk]⊙ ①the
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins thē housework soon after he

④leaves∅ helpc-her before
② their before
leaves∅ 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4.*They dry the dishes and clean

outdoors
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished thē work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

c-nearly c-her
[nirl] thē
flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her
c-with thē
in
in thē
work with ^ great care. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-about
by
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves thē house about
in c-rainy
it [ɪ]
it [reɪ]
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to thē station. 4. When thē train

office
reaches thē city at eight forty-five, Father goes to thē general offices of his company.

[æ̃]thē up
5. An ^ elevator carries him ^ to thē eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

till
extra time, and * many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

TAM-05-016

for a c-frequently [əsɪsɪŋ]
ā frequent [əsɪs]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

c-there
they
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

near c-every
[i] c-living
near [ɛvr] [lɪvɪ] [sabárnz] thē sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in thē city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during thē summer ∅
during July c-Bob

then c-usually
[ju] [bɑ-b]
2. When thē weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

③they are [oərbəlɪŋ] to
to thē seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on thē shore, they ① are obliged to

④travel c-over thē
[a]
② travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise thē first day,

[sɛn-z] of
[ɪmpresɪŋ] Science mountain [lɛŋθɪŋ] trips requesting
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

[bɪsfəl] ③bathing in c-the
busy ①their
two full days ∅ 6. While at thē beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

④ surf c-relaxing and
② surf [r] vacation
surf and relaxing on thē sunny sand ∅ 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-is
rest-ful it [ɛkw-ɛkli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

c-at
[soødʒɜrni]that
prepared for schoolø 2. When they return from their sojourn at thē seashore, they are over-

③ trained
①[treɪ]
joyed to play with their pets once againø 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

④ and healthy⊙ ⓪-school [wɪθhɪn-ɪn] c-and
ø[sū] [wɪθ-ĩ] they
and healthyø 4. School opens within ā few weeks after they return home, and during August
②

c-which
[əkwait] that
their mother helps them acquire thē new clothing and equipment which they will need laterø

c-brings thē [səbleit] c-program
they begin [prəgrəm]
[bi] bringing
5. Each year (the) beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenge students [doømbli]
challenging studiesø 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

reading
enters [ri] an invention the
Jane entering thē fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to ^ schoolwork, both will

take music lessonsø 8. Jane studies thē violin, but Bob prefers thē trumpet.

STOP

Time__________ Rate__________ Comp.__________

4;4 THEY DRY THE DISHES
they then dry dishes 'no' they
dry [dɪʒ] c-thē dishes

5;6 MANY EVENINGS, HE DOESN'T
may c-many things [evrɪθ] many
[θĩ?] everythings he doesn't many
c-evenings he doesn't.

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 15;1;50-60 ID 017 AGE 10.8 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL WRAT 1 - 8.4 WRAT 2 - 10.9

START

c-vacation readily
[keɪ?] [ædɪk]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[soø-dʒɜrn] they're
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire (the) new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

is in early
c-early
is [ər]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy readingø 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
*children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
c-professions
[prəf]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
altitude c-relatives
[rəl]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
although Jane hasc-always
[ɔ]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time_______ Rate_______ Comp._______

now think c-they
that
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
*③discussing with their [dɪ]
②their [saɪ]
①the [ɪns]
discussing with their science ^ instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
c-differs
[men-tælɪti] [dɪ] c-mentality
[mentə]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

a of
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

c-symbolic
[sɪm]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

c-patriotism
c-symbolic of [peɪ-tria-tizəm]
[sɪm] [peɪtranɪzəm]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

realize [ɪn-herə-nənt]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man."

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[ɪn-trɪkəsɪs]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

they
[ɪntərəlɛtəd] they're
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[brɪəm]
[ɪkwɪlibrʌm]
[ɪkwaɪr] [ɪ]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

c-axiomatic
[æks]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

c-fortuitously
[r] [fɔr-tuɪt]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

by the c-same
some
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

c-there
they [tensənz]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

is [mil-lju]
character; and the second related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

[soʊsjoʊlədɪdʒɪsts]
[soʊsjoʊlədʒɪdʒɪ]
[ssoʊsjoʊlədʒɪst] [stætɪs-tɪʃəns]
[stæ?]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

c-psychologists
[s] [æsɪdəs] inventions the
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

⊙and
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging^^ as
[kən-saɪən-tʌslij]
intense [kən-saɪns]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute (to) their ultimate solution by trying conscien-
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too
have
we[h]
we have
seriously"^ have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.
[ævər-dæns]
there [æv]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of
they may in
have [ənər-krənastɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may^ in fact be considered anachronistic.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

8;1 CHILDREN, BOB AND JANE.
<the child puts ⊙ after children, but
when he reaches the period after Jane,
realizes his intonation error and corrects
it>: for their children Bob and Jane.

9;2

⑤ with their c-science instructor
⊖[saɪn]

DISCUSSING WITH THEIR SCIENCE INSTRUCTOR

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 15;2;10-25 ID 018 AGE 10.6 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1 - 7.0 WRAT2 - 9.7

START c-every
[ɛvər]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.
c-usually
[juʒu]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
c-on
[t] ⊙
to the seaside⊘ 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore^ they are obliged to
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
[lɛnθli]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
vacation
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[ædə-kwət-Hi]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately
[soʊ-dʒərn] sea shore
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading.* 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

ambitions
[æmbɪʃən]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
c-physically
[fɪzəl]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
for the c-professions of their c-choice
professionals [tʃɔɪ]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
of medicine
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
c-aspired
[ɪz]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
a
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human [mɛn-tæl-ɪti] mentality differs/ [ʧaɪfli] chiefly from animal [mɛntəl-ɪti] mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a [prɑ-dʌkt] product of [sɪ́mbɑlɪk] symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a [sɪ́mbɑlɪk] symbolic emblem of [peɪtri-ətɪzəm] patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals/ [pri-ɛm-mɛntəli] pre-eminently with these symbols, is a [sɪgnɪfɪsənt] significant study [ɪz] in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherited inherent in the adage, "The proper study of mankind is man."

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study [fɪzɑl-dədʒi] psychology in college, they will further penetrate the [ɪn-trɪkeɪsəz] intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely [ɪn-tər-lɛtɪd] interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems c-which will which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "c-emotional [imər] emotional adjustment" not only affects his human own happiness and [ɪkwɪlɪ-bræm] equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is [æksəm-mætɪk] axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human [ʃɪpə] [rilɛʃənʃɪp] relationships. 4. [fɪz-zɑlədʒi] Psychology [kəns] has proved [kən-klɪ-klusɪvli] conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring [fɔrtʃunɛt-təsli] fortuitously, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

[dʒɛn-tɪk]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in
②[mɪlɪ-ju]④in which we c-live
①[mɪl] ③fɪnd
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in
c-various [stætɪz-tɪk-sənz)
[vaɪ] [sóʊʃjoʊlɪsts] [s-stætɪzən]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,
[fɪzəl-dʒɪk] [ædzɪ́z]
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as
c-ultimate [kənsidɪənəslɪ]
[ʌltɪneɪt] [kən-sɪə]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-
[ɪndʒʌnksəns]
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too
[sə]
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of ^ personal problems.
②c-avoidance
①[əʊv] ③[mə-kǽn-nɪzəmz]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of
[ænə-kərʒ-krɔn-nɪsɪtɪk]
[fɪzəladʒi] [æn]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

7;6 <The child recognizes her error and repeats the sentence from the beginning>: Bob's favorite subject will undoubtfully be sixth-grade science while Jane entering the fourth grade will enjoy reading.

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 15;2;40-50 ID 019 AGE 9.9 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1- 4.2 WRAT2 - 5.7

START

3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children will leave for school.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with great care. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

station
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

office
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

an c-elevator
[ɛ]
c-position
[pas-tʃən]
[pas]
up
5. An elevator carries him ^ to the eleven floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

③ are
① 
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

④ disappointed
② [dɪsap]
quickly
c-lessons
lesson
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

c-study
[sɪ?]
begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[səbárz] *
[sə-barz]
c-sometime
sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city/suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

in
2. When the weather becomes warm, ^ usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

door
obligated
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

② c-impressive ④ [sɛnz]
① [ɪmprə] ③ [sɛ]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

spent
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

③ [ɛndɪkwət-li] *
② [ɛndə?]
[rɛs-sfəl]
quiet ① [ɛn-dɪkwətli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

C-prepared
[pər-peərd]
c-sojourn
[soə]
[soə-dʒərn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

[tænd]
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

[kwaɪr] after
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

inc-early c-stimulating
very [s-s]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

students Bob
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

interning
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

c-violin
c-studies [foəlɪn]
the * [s-s] [f]
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

6;1 SUBUABS
<After trying to read the word, the
child asks: "What does that mean?"
The tester pronounces "suburbs" and
defines it. The child aknowledges it
and begins the sentence over again>:
nearly family living in the city suburbs

7;1 ⑤ P- adequately
④ [ɛndikwətli]

7;7-7;8 LESSONS. JANE
lesson ∅ Jane and Jane ⊙ lessons ⊙
Jane

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 15;2;55-60 16;1;0-20 ID 020 AGE 10.7 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-6.5 WRAT2-7.2

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

c-train
[rɛʔ]
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

an c-elevator
[ɛləv]
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

he
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently^assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

take sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4.*If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.
vacation helps

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

NT
7. 1. ~~After~~ their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately prepared for school.
c-sojourn at the c-seashore
[soω-dʒərn]at the [s]
2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
in c-the
[d]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ā stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will take music lessons∅ 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.
lesson

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c- ambitious
[æ,ʌv]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
c- factors
of their [fæktə]
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several^factors are going to play a part in the
c- selection
section
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
relative
will be in altitude [ri']
training program must^also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
friend chance have
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents^often
c-hope
ambition help Jan
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
in
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
c-aspired
[əz]
*facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
[eɪdəli] suited for
ideal suited for
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think/they/will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
in the
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
c- discussing c- science
the [dɪs] [s]
^ discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
[mætælɑti] c- essentially
[mentələ] c- chiefly c- mentality [əsentʃ]
the [mə,mæntælə] [tʃif] [ment] [əs]
discovered that^human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
c- symbols
[plɔɪɪŋ] [sɔl] the prefers
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
c- product to
[kɑnsépt] [proʊ]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all/knowledge is a product of symboli

[dɪsk-kʌvərd] ③ and
expression∅ 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

③they [pɛctrəɪzm]
①they [ɛmbəl] [pɛctrɪəz]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

[priɛ́mtəli]
which c-deals [priɛm-t]
[aɪdi?]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

c-inherent
[səʔi-nɪ́fəntli] that inherit [ædrɪdʒ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize^the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

in c-college they'll [ɪntrei-sɪ́iz]
school in [ɪn]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate^the intricacies of

[ɪntɛ́rəlɛctəd]
[ɪn-tər]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

the c-individual
[əvɪ]
discover that^virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

with his c-emotional
[əmoəʃ]
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[ɪkwələ-breɪm] these are
[kw] of
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

c-that
[æksəmætɪk] and fundamentally
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

[fɔr-tujəsli]
has c-proved [kɑ́lsɪvli] c-harmony [fɑnəʔ]
proven [har] occupy fortunately
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

c-same
some
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

c-first
they [fər] [dʒɛ́nətɪk]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

[mɪlɪəɪ]
[mɪlɪ]
culture [mɪl]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

[əθrəɒləp-pɪ-dʒɪsts] [soəʃəlalədʒɪsts]
[əθ] [stætəmɪ́stɪkənz]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

c-psychologist [əsɪəs] inventions
[fɪlə] [ə] the
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

[sʌʃ-ʃəlti] and
c-present [soəʃ,soəʃ]
[kənfərt] the [f] [soəʃəl] in
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

consistently
[ɪlɪmɛɪt] solutions consistent
[ɪlm] to [kənsɪst]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying^conscien-

tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

c-personal problem [kam]
to person
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

[ævidəns] c-ignore are
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

make the
the [mæ̃]
may to considerately
behaviorø in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

6;4 if c-they begin their journey c-before
if their journey [bəfɔ]
if thair journey
if they

IF THEY BEGIN THEIR JOURNEY BEFORE

8;7 [əvɪʃən]
[ævɪ]
c-fascinated c-by [əv]
[fæ]
[fæsəneɪʃ]
[fæksəneɪʃən] of [æv]

FASCINATED BY AVIATION

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 16;1;30-50 ID 021 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT 1 - 4.4 WRAT 2 - 5.3

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

c-they dry
then dry
leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

p ā
work with^great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

to the c-general
to [dʒɛgər]
[dʒɛ']
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position/takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

[frikʌntli]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[sab-bárbz]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes ā vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
c-destination
[dɛʔ]
[dɩs] obligated
[əb]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their/ destination on the shore, they are/ obliged to

travel over ā mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

P-scenes the c- exciting
[si] thē [əksaʔ] [lɛŋθli]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but/ lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

c-sunny
sandy
[sʌ̃]
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-adequately
[æd-kulətiˌ]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/ adequately

[s,soʊ-dʒəm]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

clothes c-which they
with they
their mother helps them/acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ā/stimulating program of very

c-subject
students [st] [ʌndaʊtli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will/ undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In/addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

ambition

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

that c-several
[rilaɪz] that seven
[rilaɪʔ] part c-in c-the/ of their

children, ⊙ ^ Bob and Jane∅ 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

② c-ultimate/
③[ʌltɪmeɪt] ⑤ c-selection
①[ʌl, ʌl, ʌlɪt] ④ [səl] carries

ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

c-financial
the [fɪn, fɪnæn-ʃəl]
final [nɛsətə-sɛri]

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

must also be P-attitude P-relatives
be also [æ-tu] [rilətɪvz]
[ɔl-tu] [rɪ]

training program must ^ also be considered, while ā third factor is the attitude of relatives and

[ab-vɪʃəsli]
[ab, ab, ab]

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

c-entertain secret
[ɛn-tər-teɪn]
entertain and

entertain ^ secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

at c-present
[vɪʒəleɪt] c-at parent
visually it

enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

P-aviation c-teacher
[eɪvaɪʃən] appreciated [tʃi]

facinated by/ aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 16;1;50-65 ID 022 AGE 10.7 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1 - 6.8 WRAT2 - 8.4

START

c-family [frɛ̃ʔ]

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

when the c-weather [vɛɪkɛɪ]

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

[dasɪ́natɪv]

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes/in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

vacation keep

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help^Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[ɪdɪ́kwalɛɪ[əd]

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately

c-seashore [sisʃ]

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

c-new [naʔ]

their mother helps them acquire/the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

c-brings [brɪŋəs]

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

students [ən-daətfəli]

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

and

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

ambitions
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making/ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
c-ultimate
[ʌlmɪteɪt]
[ʌlm]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

c-professions
[pff]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

c-must                                   c-relatives
will           of their          and [rɪleɪt]
                                         [rileɪʔ]
training program must also be considered, while a third^factor (is) the attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ā final choice. 6. Parents often

will
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father^hope that Bob and Jane will

the
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at^present he is

[aveɪʃən]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

ideal          a
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[kámpli]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes (in)

as          c-indicates
            indicate
choosing medicine as their profession,^a recent school incident indicates that their interests

to          insensitive
may later turn^more (in the) direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
c-discussing one of
[dəs,dəs]          [ɪns-strʌktər]          the
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and^animals, they

[ʃifli]          [ǽsəntʃəli]
mentally          [ʃiʔ]          mentally          [əs]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

that by they
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that^they themselves were

a
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or^word which refers to something,

and c-that c-nearly is
then [nɪʔ]          [símbəlɪk]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge (is) a product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

[símbəlɪk][əmbéljəm] [pætrəlɪzm]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

c-symbols [s]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

c-significant [signifəs] an [ædeɪdʒ] [ædʒu]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the| truth^inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

and science [ɪndərsiz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

very [ətírəleɪʃəd] [əʔtn]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are^closely interrelated, they will

discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

c-emotional [əmoʊʃənbəʔ]
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[i:kwɪlɪbrɪm] [próʊfaʊnd] with it's
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus^it is

[ǽksoʊmæʃɪk] the [æk] c-fundamental [f-fʌʔ] of
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

c-conclusively [kənklusəʃi] [kən] [dɪskɔ́rd] as [fɔ́rtərʌsli] [fjər]
ogy has proved| conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

of effects c-fields [s]
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

appears in a [gɪnáʃɪtʃ]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions:^the first is^genetic in

c-cultural [mɪlɪnju] [kəl]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

c-various [vʌ-riər] who [saɪkoʊlɑdʒi] [soʊkoʊ] [sʌʔsoʊʔ] [sɑɪstæʃɪkən]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

C-psychologist [s, saɪk] an [æsɪduɪəs] [æs] inventions
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

with
of human relations which confront^our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

wec-[kæn] we [kæn] [kæn] our c-solution [s, s] to consistently
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying^conscien-

undertake c-injunctions as [ɪnsʌndʒən]
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such^injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

to
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

there [əʔ] [metrəmɪzmɪ] [meʔmetrəm] c-Which we ignore ignore
9. However, they are| little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

[ænoʊkrən-ətʃʃ] [æʔk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 16;2;10-25 ID 023 AGE 10,10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT 1 - 5.9 WRAT 2 - 6.5

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company. 5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

②are
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
①disappointed
① disappointed [frikwɛ́ntəz]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

a
8. Then, too, if there is^time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[sʌbə́rbz] sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

the
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

c-a
[ʒ]
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[ɪmprɪ́səv] length
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

[bætʃɪŋ] their
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[ædɪkwáltəli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately

[soʊ́-dʒə́rn] their
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

⊙
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks^after they return home, and during August

which they
which
their mother helps them/acquire the new clothing and equipment/which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

c-studies
[stuʔ]
students  [ʌndə-gɛndəntli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

[ǽʃəʃən]
enters  and [æʃəʃ]  ⊙
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy readingø 7. In addition to schoolwork,^both will

with
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

...... ..

c-education
[əbænʧəs]  [ɛdək]
3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

c-children ⊙
[ʧaɪʔ]
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

[əl,əltáɪmeɪt]
[ʌl-táɪmeɪt]  [fɪzəkəli]
physical
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

[faɪnəlʃil]  c-the
their
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

c-considered  [æ-tí-tʊud]  c-relatives
[kən-dəʊərd]  attributed  [ri-leɪətɪwz]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

[ɔbvɪʃəs]  take
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

c-ambitions  their  c-children
[ərɛnərən]  [əb-æb]  [ʧ]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

they [vaɪʒəlzeɪ]
[vɪʒəzli]  [sɜgəri]  [prizənt]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

[æveɪʃən]
[əv]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

[eɪʃəli]  nursing professer
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

c-eventually
[inventʃuəli] wishing
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

that their
[ɪʃəkelts]
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident/ indicates that their interests

c-later c-turn c-intensive student
[meɪʃər] [ɪn-tɛn-sə]
later learn to [ən ɪntəv] their
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

difference being
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

the [mentəlɪti] animals mentally is
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

[proʊkwɪpt]
[proʊkjuʔ]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

c-is [rɛf-fərz]
symbols are [rɛ́fjuz]
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

[prədʌk]
[prəədə]
[pərsər] then [prəəd] [símbəlɪk]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

c-of [pətrɪ́ʃ-tɛm]
[sɪmbəlɛ́lɪk] or
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

[pri-ɪm-ə-nətli]
[pri-ɛməʔ]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

[sɪgnəfækt] student [proəpər]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

student
study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________
STOP

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 16;2;35-50 ID 024 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1 - 4.2 WRAT2 - 6.3

START
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock/ 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

office
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

p-position
up [ɪm-pɔrtənt] [pə, pətɪʃən]
[pəz-ɪ-ɪʃən]
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

848

when he works at night / the night / the / P- assists [asɪstɪdz]
disappointed when he works at^night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

then / c-it of / there there
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-takes take
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city| suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summerø

2.* When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

[desaneɪʃan] / ⊙ / obligated
to the seasideø 3. In order to reach their/destination on the shore,^ they are obliged to

the / if they [bigæ̃ʔ] [biʔ] / c-the first at first
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

c-lengthy the [lɪŋθ]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5.* The exciting but^lengthy trip requires

while at the beach / [blɪʃfəl]
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many/blissful hours bathing in the

c-surf sun
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________

feel quiet / P- adequately [zəd, ʒɪʃakwaʔ]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[soo-dʒərn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

P-acquire [əkjur]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

the / of c-very of [ər] every
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

P- undoubtedly [ʌndaoʃəbli] [ʌn-dao-təbli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

⊙
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy readingø 7. In addition to schoolwork,^ both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob/prefers the trumpet.

p-ambitious
[æm-bɩʔ-tʃuəs]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

they c-realize
[wal]
children, ^ Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ā part in the

p-ultimate sections
[jultaımeıt]
[julım]
c-careers
[tʃi, kar]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

c-professions
[prafɛʃ]
p-financial
the/[fın-ən,-sɩʔ-əl fɪnzəʔ]
[fın-æn-sɩʔ]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

① p-attitude
② [ətındəʔ] ② of c-relatives
① [æ-tı-tʌd] ① [rıl]
be
training program must ^ also (be) considered, while a third factor is the/ attitude of relatives and

obvious
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

c-hope
[h]
entertain secret/ ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

at c-present
parent
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

c-fascinated
[fæz]
p-aviation
evaluation
[əvæljueıʔ]
p-aspired
[æs-preıərd]
[sapraʔ]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

[eı-diali] [su-təd]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

6;2 when the c-weather becomes warm usually during
the [w]
when the weather
when the weather becoma warm
when the weather becomes warm ⊙ usually during

WHEN THE WEATHER BECOMES WARM USUALLY DURING

6;5 THE EXCITING
[ðə] "Is that 'exciting'?" The exciting

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 16;2;50-65 ID 025 AGE 10.8 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-3.5 WRAT2-4.2

START the name of the boy

lived
3. 1. The (name of the) boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their

they're playing on the walk
on the c-walk
they were playing on the [w]
the
parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and ^ cat

are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children will leave for school.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

soon c-after
[æʔ]
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework (soon) after he

leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

party
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

c-tends
[ti]
flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

by train
a train
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by^train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

c-in
[ðə]
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station∅ 4. When the train

office for
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

c-an
the potion
[pæ?]
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

does
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

c-frequently [ə,əsɪmz]
[fɛr,frikə?]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

c-there
they
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-suburbs take
[sərʌb]
[sərʌbz] sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer∅

c-accompany
[ə-kʌm-pənɪd]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

c-in c-order c-destination in
the [dɛs-tə-neɪ-ʃʌn] [óəblɪgd]
the other [dɛs,dɛstə?] [oə-blɪ?]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[ɪn-prɛs,prɛssɪv] [sɪ?] lightly [rɛ,rɪkjurz]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

when at the beach
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

vacation helps
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

P- adequately
[æd,æ-də-kwɛ́ tli]
[æd-kwɛntli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately
[soǽdʒəm]
sojourn
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-
[teɪnd]
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
[ɔkər,kwɛr]
[əʔ]
when c- they
[wə] [ə]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
P- stimulating
[stɛmʌlətɪŋ]
[stɛl-mʌleɪʔ]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very
students
[ʌn-daʊ[əd] by be
sense
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly^be sixth-grade science, while
c-Jane
June
0
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy readingø 7. In addition to schoolwork,^both will
c-trumpet
student
temper
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.
STOP
Time________ Rate________ Comp.________
STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 17;1;5-30 ID 026 AGE 10.11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White
READING LEVEL WRAT 1 - 7.2 WRAT 2 - 8.4
START
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
[ablagaɪd]
[abəʔ]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
c- exciting
[əksaɪ] [lɛŋθli]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

NT
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation ~~is over~~, Bob and Jane feel quite| adequately

[soʊ́-dʒɜrn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their c-mother
mothers
[m]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

[ʌndaʊtfəli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

c-entering the fourth grade will c-enjoy
entertaining the fourth grade will [ən]
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

c-studies
Jan [s]
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[æmbəˀ-tɪʃəs]
3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

the of an
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

section
ultimate/ selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

the
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of^ relatives and

are
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents^ often

[ɛntərnteɪn] [əbɪʃənz]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

the
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at^ present he is

[aveɪʃən] Jan
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
may later turn more in the direction of (an) intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
[mɛnəli]
[mɛʔ, mɛnəʔ] [mɛnəli] [ɛkssɛntəli]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
c-with
by
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
the
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is ā sign or word which refers to something,
c-such known as an
much known is a c-product
[prə]
such^as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is ⓐ product of symbolic
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; (and)
[pɛtrɪɪtsəm]
symbol [pəʔ]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of/patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
[pri-ɛm-nəntli]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
[æd·ɛ́ɪdʒ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

physiology
[fɪz]
[fɪzəʔ] [ɪnstræɪʔ]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
[ɪntrəlɛɪtəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will
and to an [əvɪ́dʒuəl]
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance (to) an individual are associated in
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his
[əkwɪ́lbiəm] [próəfaʊnd]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is
[æksəmætɪk]
[əmʌʔ]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-
[fɔrtʃənəsli]
conclusion [fɔrtʃən]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

they the [dʒɛnɪk]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

culture [mɪlinju] c-scholars [s]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

[ænθroʊ-palədʒɪst] [æθ] [saɪkoʊ-lalədʒɪst] [stæstɪ́kənz] [stæʔtəʔ]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

[æstiəs] [æstʌʔ] which a problem
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this ^complex field. 7. The problems

the
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

[kən-trɪ́bjut] the eliminate [kʌn-sɛntʃəsli] [kʌns]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-

[ɛndʒʌkʃənz] [ɛndʒə]
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

by c-personal [pərʃənəl]
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

[fəz-ziɑlədʒi] ρ [æn,ər]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 17;1;35-50 ID 027 AGE 10.4 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT 1- 4.4 WRAT 2- 6.1

START

Jenny
3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their

parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat

are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children leave for school.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-the to she
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

try
leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

room
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

c-flower [f] c-tends [s]
flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care.

c-office
[ɔf]

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company. 5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

till

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons. 8.* Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[s-sɔɚbz]

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes ā vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

[əbliɑʤd]

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

the

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they c-can
came [ɛmprazəz] signs [maʊn-tɛnz] c-requires [rikjuarz]

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

c-beach
[bɛʔ]

two full daysø 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sandø 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

P- adequately
alphabetically

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[soʊ-dʒɜrn]
[sər]

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

enjoy to

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

c-opens
schools opened
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

c-acquire a
[rik] c-and to
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

at [s-stimalecty] program
slowing program
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

[aedatfali]
with [aldə]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

additional
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

5;6③Then too ifethere is time after dinner for games c-he often plays with c-them before they
④Then too if he is
③often then before they
① too there is time after dinner for games it often plays before

THEN TOO IF THERE IS TIME AFTER DINNER FOR GAMES HE OFTEN PLAYS WITH THEM BEFORE THEY

⑥ begin to study
② begin to study
BEGIN TO STUDY

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 17;1;55-70 ID 028 AGE 10.8 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-4.1 WRAT2-6.5

START

the
3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their

parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat

are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children leave for school.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

she
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes/and clean

[indɔr]
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower gardenø 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care.

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about
rain
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train
c-offices
office the
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.
c-his c-important [poæstɪʃ]
c-eleventh he [ɪm]
[ɛl] he [ə] hour
up
5. An elevator carries him^to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of
he c-doesn't c-arrive
does [araɪ]
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
[frikantli]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.
then too
then too
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they
begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-suburbs
c-city [sarbarz]
[s] sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.
when father
c-when weather ② they parents
[wəʔ] weather Julie ① their parents
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
① to [dɪʃaneɪʃən] [ʌblaɪ]
② to ⑤[s-si-sáid] indoor [dis] [ʌb]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
sense ⊙ [ɛksəléntɪŋ] [rɛkarz]
they can see many impressive scenes^in the mountains∅ 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
at the beach Bob [bæʒɪŋ]
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
c-summer vacation
[sam]
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.
Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-is c-over
the [rɛf-frɪʃɪŋ] in [oævə] P-adequately
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately
c-seashore
[soæ-dʒərn] [ʃ]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-
c-their
they [t,tɛɪnd]
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
[pɛnz]
at [ʌpɛnz]
and healthy∅ 4.^School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

[ʌ-kwɪpmənt]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

c-beginning C-stimulating
they begin [st]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

c-challenging students
[ʧælən] Bob
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will*undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

c-in to school
enjoying he attendance
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

Students John
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

STOP

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

7;6 undoubtedly c-be
[həʔ, bəʔ]
p- undoubtedly he
[judʌbədli]
[əd, əd-judʌmbəd]
[ʌ-dʌndəs]
UNDOUBTEDLY BE

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 17;2;5-15 ID 029 AGE 10.2 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-4.8 WRAT2-4.8

1. 1. I see a boy. 2. He has a dog. 3. Here is a girl. 4. I see a cat, too. 5. The man is
Father. 6. Mother is in the house.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

2. 1. The girl is in the yard. 2. The girl has a big ball. 3. The boy is back of the girl.
4. He is playing with his dog. 5. The cat looks at the girl. 6. He wants to play ball, too.
7. The girl does not see that cat. 8. She is looking at the ball.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

the
3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their
dogs cats
parents/ in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk∅ 5. The dog and cat
are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children will leave for school.

c-soon
[s]
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon ⊙ after/⊙ he
c-they
then
leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty
for ā
flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her
work with great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-house
mouse
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train
c-at
c-city for
[steɪ']
in a
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his^company.
takes c-hours
person takes him
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of
c-many
he
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
artists ⊙ then
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists^them with their lessons∅
a game
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for^games, he often plays with them before they
beginning
begin to study. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

subscribes/ veteran sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city/suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.
c-July
[dʒi]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
the
to the seaside∅ 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to
the mountains sun rises
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
[ɪmprəváɪzəz] [sɛn-ts] c-lengthy
[ɪmp] exactly [lẽɪ]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
c-spend
send [bɪs-lɛs]
two full days∅ 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

relax
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

relaxing
[ri']  adequate/
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from/their sojourn/at the seashore, they are over-

them [teɪn]
[tẽɪ']
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

[wɪð-ɪn] ⊙
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks^after they return home, and during August

helps c-them
the month helps her
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later∅

the beginning of school in
beginning after school⊙ [sɪmlectɪŋ]
[sɪm,sɪmlɪ']
5. Each year the beginning of school^in early September brings a stimulating program of very

is to in
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be^sixth-grade science, while

is c-entering
[ɪ] at attention
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 17;2;30-40 ID 030 AGE 10.10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT 1 - 4.4 WRAT 2 - 6.1

START
Jan
3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their

parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat

are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children leave for school.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

Jan
leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care.

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about
when the c-train
rain
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train
office
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of
Jan
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.
a game c-plays
will play
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for^games, he often^plays with them before they
begin to study.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.
taking
unusually Jan
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
[dɪstɪneɪʃən]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
expression [lɛŋθli]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
Jan most
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
Jan
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

Jan [æ-dɪkwɪli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/ adequately
[sɔrdʒəm]
[sə']
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-
c-parents
pets [th-ænd]
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and the
and healthy. 4. School opens^within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
mothers help [ɪkwɪpmantʃ]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
is [snʌltɪ]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very
c-studies
[s,s] [adaʊtlɪ]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
Jan
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
[lɛʔ] Jan and
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[abəkeɪʃən]
3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
c-factors
⊙ Jan [fəʔ]
children,^ Bob and Jane∅ 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
c-physically
[əludmənt] [fɪʔ]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
c-professions
positions [faɪnəl-peɪʃən]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
c-also
oil [absud] and
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
P-obviously
[ɔbvɪsəntlɪ]
[ɔb; ɔbvɪʔ] Jan
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
Jan
entertain secret/ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
[vɪʃəraɪz] at his present he
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
[ævəzeɪʃən] Jan being
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Rate________ Comp.________

[kʌmplɪ]
c-eventually [kə]
Jan [entf]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes/in
in the an
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

[ıntarsensıv]
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

different the
discussing with their science instructor the differences between^human beings and animals, they

mentally difference mentally to assembly
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

[proɷ-kjapaıd] [sımpəlz] are
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

[sılbloɷz] signed of
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

they c-product [pə]
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that^nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

[ɛmblɛm] of [patrıʃən]
c-symbolic [embla-blɛm]
symbol Jan
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

[pri,pri-ınt-æntli]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
[saıantıfık-ænt]
[s]
science inherited average
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________
STOP

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 18;1;10-30 ID 032 AGE 10.3 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT 1- 5.7 WRAT 2- 6.5

START
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

has c-finished
[fə?]
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c- morning
[mɔ̃ʔ]
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

c- weather
[rɛʔðər]
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

⊙
extra time, and many evenings ^ he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

take sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside ø 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

p*
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

the c-exciting [aks] [lɛŋθ-li]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

[blesfəl]
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[ə-ten-kwəntli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

and e-equipment [ikwəmp]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

the c-program [proəgræ̃?]
5. Each year the beginning of ^ school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

[ʌn-daəʃɪbli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

⊙
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy readingø 7. In addition to schoolwork;^ both will
c-Jane
and Jan
take music lessonsø 8.^ Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

⊙ [n]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future^education of their
in of
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play^ā part in the
c-selection
[sɛ?]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
c-financial
[ikwɪptəd] financially
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
c-program
[prə?]
training program must also be considered, while ā third factor is the attitude of relatives and
P-obviously
[əbvɔɪəsli]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ā final choice. 6. Parents often
c-entertain
enter
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
at present
the present
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at^ present he is
[aveɪʃən]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her
c-nursing
nursery
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time_______ Rate_______ Comp._______

⊙
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents'^wishes in
c-incident
incidence
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
c-in the c-direction
into the [dɪ?] the [ɪnsətɪv]
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
that human mentally
that the human
the human [mɛ̄?] mentally
discovered that^ human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially/
that they c-themselves
[ər]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
that c-word
of [wardʒ]
employing symbols. 4.^ Thev learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

[praodʌ́kt] [símalɩk]
such as an object, ā person, or ā concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

in c-language
[lʌ?]
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

[sɩmbóalɩk] P-thus
symbol those
they learned that even the flag is ā symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are/

[pri-ɩman-tali]
ā [pri-ɩmantli]
beginning to realize that the mind of^man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

c-significant
[sɩgnəfɩs]
inherit
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STOP
6;3 BEFORE
"You skipped a line" "Yeah, that's what I was thinking"
Shore they are obligated to travel over a mountain
range. If they begin their journey

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 18;1;40-50 ID 033 AGE 10.4 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT-1 - 6.3 WRAT 2- 6.7

START
[haos- wark]
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-father
[faə] the
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

e- company
[kɔ?]
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

and many evenings Ø he
extra time, and many evenings^he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

c-he frequently
they frequently
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[sʌb-bárbz]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city/suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
[áblɪdʒd]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their/destination on the shore, they are obliged/to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
[lɛŋθ-θli]
they can see many impressive scenes/in the mountains. 5. The exciting/but lengthy trip requires
① in the
① in the
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
⑤ c-surf
● [s]
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[rɛst-fəl] [æʃə-kwáləʃi]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately
to [soədʒə́rn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-
to c-see
[s]
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them/acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
simulating
5. Each year the beginning of school/in early September brings ⓐ stimulating program/of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

were / for
3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making/ambitious plans for the future education of their
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
[jʊltáɪmət] / carriers [kɑrə?]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
[əkwɪp-təd] / final/ / coast
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
altitude
training program must also be considered, while/a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
c- often [ɔftə?]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
entertain secret/ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is/
[fǽksəneɪʃəd] / [əveɪʃən]
facinated by/aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
is / she's / perfection
family thinks that^she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.
STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 18;1;55-65 ID 034 AGE 10.9 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White
18;2;0-30

READING LEVEL WRAT1 - 7.2 WRAT2 - 8.1

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

in c-rainy ③ when c-the train
[reɪ?] ① they

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

④ c-reaches c-company
② reach [ɔfɪs-sɛz] [kʌm?]

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

c-frequently
[frikən]
[frikjən]

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

④ c- suburbs
③ nearly every family living in the ② [səbɜ́rbz] takes a vacation sometime during the summer
① [sʌbɜ́rgz] takes

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

c-blissful
[blɪsəfəl]

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

a

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ [ədɛ́kwʌtəli]
[ə-dɛ-kwʌ-təli]
c-refreshing [ədɛnə?]
[rəfrɛʃ]

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[soʊ́-dʒɜrn] c-overjoyed
[soʊ?] they're [oʊ]

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

c-pets
with c-their [pɛnts]
[ðə?]

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

--August
[a]
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

c-Bob's [nd,andaʊ-tə-bəli]
[bagz] [əʔ,andaʊtfəl]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

to additions to schoolwork ⊙ both
in addition to schoolwork both
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy readingϕ 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

c-children
[s]
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

[æʔ-tʌtud]
[ət]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

③ [abvjuləsli]*
② [a,abvjələs]
① [abvjələs] a c-final
[faɪnəʔ]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

the
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

at present
[ə]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at^present he is

[æveɪʃən] a c-kindergarten
[fʌsəneɪʃəd] [æviəɪʃən] [kɪndɪd]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

is c-ideally
the [eɪd]
family thinks that she is^ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time_______ Rate_______ Comp._______

that [kam-plaɪ]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think^they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

may c-later of c-an
[lɛd] a
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

the c-difference
the [dɪfərs]
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

that c-human [mɛn-tǽləti] c-in being
the [h] mentally [ĩ] being
discovered that^ human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

the
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

or symbol
such as an object,^ a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a̅ product of symbolic

[mæθəmətíks]/
[mæθ]
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

③ [pætrɪzəzm]*
② [pæ-trɪʔ]
[sɪm-bálɪk] [ɛmbəl] ① [pæ-trɪ-ə-tɪzm]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

with c-these ③ a
[pri-ɛmɪntəli] with [ði] ① a
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

④ c-significant [ɛɪdǽdʒ]
③ [səgnɪtɪk] [ædædʒ]
of [eɪdǽdʒ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

③ [pəsəl]*
② [pəsələʔ]
① [pəɪs, pəs] [ɪn-trái-sʌ-sɪz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

learning that the mind and the emotions [ɪntírɪər- lætəd, leɪtəd]
[ɪn-tɛr-rɛr-læ-təd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

c-adjustment
its [ədʒʌs]
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A̅ person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[əkwílɪbərəm]
[ɛ-kwɪlɪbərʌm] [ínfjələns]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

the c- emotions ③ [fəɪsələdʒi]*
[æks-ém-əm-ætɪk] that the [əmɛ] ② [fəsələdʒi]
[ɛks, ɛksʌ] [fʌnd-ǽməntəl] ① [fəs, fəɪs]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

[fɔr-thju-tʌs ti
[dəskɔ́rd] [fɔrt]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitously, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

cases a [dʒɛ́nətɪk]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is^genetic in

culture [mɪlijʊ] [skóʊlərz]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

[ænθrápoʊloʊdʒɪst] [soʊʃəladʒɪsts]
[æn-θráp-oʊ-loʊ-dʒɪsts] [stæʃətɪ́ʃənz]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

the c-psychologist
psychology [æ-sɪ-dús] the
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

[kansɪstan-tabəli
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-

our own [bɪf-heɪvjər] c-such
[bɪ] [sʌtʃ]
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

our
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

a bit [avoɪd-eɪdəns][məkænəzəmz]
9. However, they are^little^more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

[ænatʃ-ra-nɛstɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

8;5 ⑥ [abvjuləs]
⑤ P-obviously
④ [abvjulʌs]
OBVIOUSLY

9;5 ① P
PATRIOTISM

10;1 ⑤ [pasaladʒi]
④ [pætʃəl]
PSYCHOLOGY

10;3 ④ P-psychology
PSYCHOLOGY

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 18;2;35-50 ID 035 AGE 10.5 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-7.2 WRAT2-9.7

START

sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[lɛŋθi]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-adequately
adequate
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately
[soʊdʒɔrn]
[soʊdʒərʔ]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
c-mother
month
they'll
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
c-stimulating c-program
stimulated [proʊ']
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
additional
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
∅ Bob and Jane ⊙
⊙ Bob and Jane
children, Bob and Jane∅ 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
c-relatives
in [ril]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
c-enter
[endər]
he's
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is she'd ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply c-comply [kʌmp] with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident c-incident [ɪnd] indicates that their interests may later turn in more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor [ɪnstrʌkʃər] the differences between the human beings and animals, they discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that that c-ā a [əʔ] symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product [proədʌkt] of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and c-and [əɛʔ] they learned that even the a flag is a symbolic symbol emblem of patriotism c-patriotism [pɛtrɪənɪzm] [prɛɪ]. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently [ɛmɪnɛ́ntəli] [pri-ɛm,ɛmɪn] with these symbols, is a significant c-significant [sæʔ] study in in itself c-itself [ɪtsɛʔ]. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage c-adage [æʔdæʔ], "The proper study of mankind is man."

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology physiology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies intricates of the human mind. 2. Learning that what the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated [ɪntərrɛlɛktəd] [ɪntər], they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

[ɛm-moʊʃənəl]
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[ɪkwɪlíbriəm]
[i-kwɪl] [próʊfaʊnd]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is
c-axiomatic
[ɔtoʊmæt] in c-all the human
[ɔtoʊ] [ɔ] physiology
axiomatic that emotions are ⓐ fundamental consideration (in) all human relationships. 4. Psychology

far fortunately
has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far^from occurring fortuitously,

principles and c-effect [əfɛʔ]
can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

[ænθroʊpádʒəlɪsts] socialist [stæː-tɪs-s-tɪkənz]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

[fɪ́zɪəládʒɪst] [ǽsɪdus]
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

[kan-trɪbjut] consciously
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously

to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

c-have in c-the c-disposing
has been in [əph] to dispose
seriously" have^in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

physiology [æn-æ-tʃɔrʌstɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY JAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 18;2;55-65 ID 036 AGE 11.1 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-5.0 WRAT2-6.8

START

She begins c-the housework⊙ after c-he
to housework [ðəʔ]
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father^⊙ each morning∅ 2. She begins the housework soon after he

c-Jane
[dʒ,dʒəʔ]
leaves∅ 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

c-with
[ðəʔ]
work/ with great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

training
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

c-drives
c-mother drive c-station c-when
[m] [s] [wə]
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

and an elevator carries
[əʔ]
an elevator carries
5. An elevator carries him to the/ eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

c-doesn't
[dʌʔ] Jean
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

assist lesson
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

then too of
[əf]
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-living
[lɪʔ] [sʌbə́rbz]/
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

c-parents
Jean [prɛəʔ]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

[əbɪlɪdʒd]
they're [áblɪg]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

over the mountain
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[ɪm-prɪzɪv]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

[plɪzfəl]
Jean [pləʔ]
two full days∅ 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

Jean
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 19:1; 10-45 ID 037 AGE 10.5 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL WRAT1-7.2 WRAT2-8.7

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

c-when
with
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

office
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

and many evenings he doesn't c-arrive
[a]
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

⊙ sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer ∅

2. When (the) weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

obligated
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

c-scenes c-the
scene [ðɛr] trips require
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

when
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

in
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-vacation
after their restful and refreshing [veɪ] [æbɔsakwatli]
restful and refreshing
7. 1. After (their) restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at (the) seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

after they c-return [ra?]

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

each year the beginning of school in

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jan

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork,^ both will

but c-Bob [bamp]

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

③ of their
① of their

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

① children ∅ Bob and Jane
② children ⊙ Bob and Jane

children,^ Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

programs c-relatives [ri]

training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

c-often [ɔ?]

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

c-medicine [medl]
c-branch of
each brand of

^enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

with

facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

③ [ɪndɛnt] *
② [ɪndən]
① [ɪndɪkənt]

choosing medicine as their profession. a recent school/incident indicates that their interests

turn more in the c-direction
to [daɪrɛkʃ]
may later turn^more (in the) direction of (an) intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
c-with c-their
[wə] [ðɛ]  difference
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
c-animal c-mentality
animals [m]
the  animals
discovered that^human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
employing symbolsø 4. They learned* that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
and c-that c-nearly
they
they [nɪr]
such as an object, a person, or a concept (and) that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; (and)
is a c-symbolic
[sɪm] [peɪtrɪɪzm]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
① [imɛntrəlɪʃi]
② [imɛn-t]  ④ with these
③ with [pri-imɪ, imɔltə-t]  ⑤ these
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals^pre-eminently (with) these symbols, is a
[ɪnhərɛnt]  c-the c-proper
[ɪn]  advantage of [p]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth/ inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[ɪn-tər-kɛɪsəz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
[ɪntərraleɪɪəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely/ interrelated, they will
the  of  to
discover that virtually all^problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his
c-influence
[i-kwɪli-brɪɪ-əm]  [ən]  [ðʌz]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is
antitoxic  emotionals  considerations⊙
axiomatic that emotions are (a) fundamental consideration^in all human relationshipsø 4. Psychol-
[fɔrtuʌsli]
[fɔr]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitously, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of
a  or
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

[mjəli]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

we find [ɑrθrəpalədʒɪst] [sə,statɪstɪkənz]
find [statɪstɪkéɪʃənz]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

in [ədiʌs]
[ə-diʌs] these fields problem
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

c-relations
[rileɪʃən]
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

intellect we should consequently
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

at the [dɪs,dɪspɔɪzənɪŋ] of [pərʒənəl]
at the disappointing
disappointing of [pərsəʔ]
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

c-mechanisms
[eɪ-vɔdiəns] [mɛk] cause
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

[ənæstrən]
[æstrəni]
the of be [æn-kroəɪstɪk]
behavior; in ^light of current^ psychology they may^ in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9;1 ⑤ c-incident
⑥ [ɪn,ɪn]
INCIDENT

9;4 THAT
< Child goes back and corrects mispunctuation >
" Period. They learned "

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 19;1;35-60 ID 038 AGE 10.10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1- 6.1 WRAT2- 8.1

START

c-leaves his
[lɪʔ]
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

office
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

elevator
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

c-July [dʒulaʔ] c-accompany [əkampən]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

[abləgaɪd] [abləga,gaɪz] [əb-bəl,əbliʔ]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

c-lengthy [lɛʔ]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

c-bathing [baeɪ] [bæð, beɪʔ]
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

at
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time__________ Rate__________ Comp.__________

[ɛdɪkwoə,kwətli)
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/ adequately

c-sojourn [dʒərn] [soə-dʒərni) shore
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

c-which they with they c-later [latər]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

c-program [praə]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

c-Bob's Bob [ʌdaəfli] [ʌdʌf]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

c-addition [ətɛʔ]
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time__________ Rate__________ Comp.__________

[əbɪʃəs] [əbɪʃən]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

[ʌl-tɪmət] selections
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

c-financial
[fənæ]
[fənaʔ]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

c-attitude c-relatives
[æk] [rəʔ]
training program must also be considered, while ⓐ third factor is (the) attitude of relatives and

[əbəv-viəslɪ] offer
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

[ʌmbɪʃənz]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

entered the/ c-in c-surgery at present
is [s] [ðəʔ]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at^present he is

[ævíʃən] also
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[kʌmp-plaɪ]
[ævɛntʃuəli] [kʌm]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

c-incident
[ɪnd, ɪnd]
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

to a
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

c-instructor
[ɪntrədʌk]
discussing (with) their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

c-differs
[mɛntəli-ti] [dəf] [mɛn-tǽləti]
[mɛntəlɪʔ] mentally [əsɛntəli]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

[proʊ-kjupɛd]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

c-concept
[kɑn] [prədʌkt]
such as (an) object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is ⓐ product of symboli

recovered language
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

[ɛm-blɛm]
[ɛmbəl] [patríʃ-təlmɪs-əm]
[ɛm-blɛm] [pəʔ]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

c-beginning c-with
being [pri-ɛməntlɪ] will
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

c-they c-recognize c-inherent
[sɪgnɪfɪk] [ðə] [rɛk] [ɪn-hɛrənt-əd]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man."                    Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

③[fɪzəkələlədʒi]*
②[vɪs]
①[fɪzɪkələl]                    [ɪn-trəsəsəz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

[ɪntérəlécɪtəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

c-virtually                    c-disturbance
[vərt]                    [dɪstrubəns]
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

their
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[ɪk-kwɪ́lbərm]                    [ɪnflúəns]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

c-psychology
[ɛksámətɪk]      the                    physical
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

c-conclusively                    [dɪskərd]                    [fɔrtʃuəsli]
[kʌnsu]                    [dɪs]                    [tɔrtʃu]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect*which operates in other fields of

science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

in      [kʌ́l-tʃərʌl]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

P                    P                    P   P
NT
various areas of study, among whom we find ~~anthropologists~~, sociologists, and statisticians,

the
[saɪkəlódʒɪst]      [æs-s-sɪ́diəs]                    thus
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

we can and c-should
[ɪntɛləndʒənt]                    [ʃ]                    [kʌnsɛntʃuəli]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-

tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

of c-personal
be                    [dɪs-pəʊzɪŋ]of [pər-sən]
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

[mətʃínməntsəl]
[mɛdə?, mæ]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

③[kramɛn]*
c-psychology                    ②[ænə-kramənə?]
[fɪzi?]                    ①[ænə?]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP
Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

10;1 ⑤ c-psychology
④ [saLka?]
PSYCHOLOGY

10;9 ⑤ P
④ [kramistLk]
ANACHRONISTIC

10;4
c-in c-other
[ə?]
c-operates in their [oʊ̃?]
will be [ap]
WHICH OPERATES IN OTHER

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 19;2;0-30 ID 039 AGE 10.11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-7.2 WRAT2-9.0

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

c-position c-hours
[pəzɛ?] him

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

c- assists c-them with their
[əsɪs-s]
assists him their

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes ā vacation sometime during the summer.

Julie Bob and Jane

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

c-seaside ③ to
seashore ① obligated to

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

① c-travel c-ā
② [tra?] the

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[lɛŋθi] [rikwaɪz]

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

summer
^ surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately
c-sojourn
[sʌdʒərn]
for the [saɑ?]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-
the
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
turn
and healthy. 4. School opens within ā few weeks after they return home, and during August
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
c-stimulating
[sɪm]
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ā stimulating program of very
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
Jan both c-will
Bob
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[æmbɪtʃyəs]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ā part in the
section
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
they [fanaʊntʃəl]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
c-attitude c-relatives
the [tə?] [rijeɪʃ]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
c-final
[faɪ-nə̃?]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
c-entertain
[ɛn,ɛn]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
c-aspired
[æs-paɪərd]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
c-ideally
[aɪ?]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

c-comply with their c-parents'
although Bob and Jane c-now [kə'] 
know complete their parent
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

c-indicates
[ən]
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

the c-human
for [h]
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

mentally mentally essential
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

their
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

a
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

will the
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

① and
① and
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

⑤ they
③ c-they
② [ðə?]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

that c-the mind
their mind
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

① [sə̃gnɪfə?] *
② [sʌgnɪfɪ(ənt]
① [səgnɪfɪt(t] the [rɛkənaɪz]
the [rɛkəna?]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[fəsaləʤi] [ɪn-trəkeɪsəz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

they c-will
with
[ɪn-tɛrəlertəd] [wə?]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

is
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[ikwɛlɪbrəm] associations
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

ρ
[æksoəmætɪk]
[əm,əəmə,əm] considered [fəsaləʤi]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

conclusive [fɔr-tʃuəsli]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

the c-same
same
the field
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

[dʒənetɪk-l]
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic (in)

his [mɛlju] are
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars^in

P- sociologists P
[soʊʃəlalədʒɪsts] [stætɪs-ʃənz]
[soʊʃilal] [sætəs, sæ, sætəs]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

[fɪzalədʒɪst]
[fɪzal] [æsɪdiəs] [wɪʃ-s]
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

[kántrɪbjut]
we c-can [kántrɪbjut]
[kən] [kʌns] the [ʌl-tɪmən]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-

c-such
[kən-sən ʃɪnʃəsli] [sʌntʃ]
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

have the c-past at [dɪspoʊzɪŋ]
the [pæʔ] [dɪsəʔ]
seriously" have (in) the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

c-mechanisms ② c-causes of
[əvɔɪdæns] and [məkæʔ] ① cause of
9. However, they are little more than avoidance^mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

④ behavior
② behavior P
[fəzalədʒi] [æ-noʊ-trɪs-ɪs-tɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9;6 ⑤ P-significant
④ [sɪgnɪfɪʃənt]
SIGNIFICANT

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 19;2;40-60 ID 040 AGE 10.7 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1 - 7.5 WRAT2 - 8.7

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

c-many Jan
[m]
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city [sʌbəɪz] suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but [lɛŋθli] lengthy trip requires two full days∅ 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing in on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacation vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jan Jane feel quite adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their [sə́-dʒərn]/ sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets c-once at once c-again once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In Inc-addition [æd] addition to schoolwork,⊙ both will take music lessons. 8. Jan Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

889 203 Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-proudly
proud
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
children ⊙ Bob
children Bob
children, Bob and Jane∅ 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
c-relatives
[riəlect]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and
friend
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
[en-tər-tein] of
for
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
c-they c-visualize
their [vi?]
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
Jan [əs-spaiərd]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
for the c-nursing
[n]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-comply
[kam]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
difference
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
[mentilicti]
mentally [menti?] [e-sen-téli]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
c-preoccupied
[pre, pri?oo] are
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
prefers
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
[sim-bálik
such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symboli
are c-used
[ju?]
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
dot [peitriazm]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

c-deals
[di']
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

study c-in  c-the truth  [æ-dédʒ]
of  that truth  [eɪ']
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

NT
study of mankind is ~~man~~."  Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

philosophy  [ɪn-træ:-sɪʌs]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

its  [ɪntérəlɛɪtəd]
[ɪntər, tɛr]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

[dɪs-tərbɪns]  c-individual
[dɪs]  [ɪndʒə]
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

c-emotional adjustments
[ɛm-oʊʃən]
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[əkwɪ́l-briəm]  c-associates
[æ, əkwɪb]  [æs]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

[æ̀k-soʊ-mǽ-tɪk]  relationship  philosophy
axiomatic that emotions are (a) fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

[kan-kʌ́lsɪvli]  [har-moʊni]  [dɪskɔ́rd]  [fɔrtʃə́rəs-li]
[fɔrt]
[fɔr-tʃə́rɪs]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

explain  some  the  of an  on
ly, can (be) explained by the same principle of cause^and effect which operates in other fields of

[dʒənætɪk] and
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

c-cultural [mɪ́liu]  [ɔ-skoʊlərz] and
[kʌl]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

② c-anthropologists  ⑤ [soʊʃiəlá-dʒeɪ-ɪsts]
④ [soʊʃia?]
① [æ?-θrapoʊlədʒɪsts]  ③ [soʊ-ʃiəla?]  [stɛɪtɪs-ə-kɛɪnəs]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

① [fɪzi-tʃoʊ-lá-dʒɪst]#  c-investigations  in c-this
② the [fɪzioʊ]  [w]
① [fan]  [æ-sɪd-jʌs] [ɪn]  which
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

we can c-and c-should
be [ʃ]  to
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying^conscien-

behavior⊙
[kan-sɛn-tɪ́sjələs-i]  behavior  indications  so
tiously to understand our own behavior∅ 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

c-fashionable
[fæs]
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

[mɛkǽ:njənɪzm]
[mɛkǽ]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

P-psychology then
[fɪs, fɪsə?]
[fɪs-sla?]  [æn-tʃoʊ-ránɪstɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic. STOP

10;6 ① [fɪzioɑlɑ́dʒɪst]
PSYCHOLOGIST

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 19:2;60-65 ID 041 AGE 10.9 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White
20;1;5-20
READING LEVEL WRAT1 - 4.4 WRAT2 - 6.7

START
4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he
leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean
after Mother c-has finished c-indoors
was finished [ɪʔ]
their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty
flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her
work with great care. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about
c-weather
[w, wɛɪ, wəʔ]
eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train
office
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
assist
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.
[bi-fɔr]
[biʔ]
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they
begin to study. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-vacation sometimes
[sʌbárbz] [vəgeɪʔ]
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city/suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane/accompany their parents
c-seaside c-destination c-obliged
[s] their [dɛs] ⊙ [əbleɪdʒ]
to the seasideØ 3. In^order to reach their destination on the shore,^they are obliged to

the
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

c-in the mountains    c-trip
of the mountains    trick
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

c-blissful    c-bathing
[bæt]
[blɪʔ]    [bæθ]
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately

[soʊdʒɝn]
[s-s-soʊ]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

in
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them/^tanned

c-within a c-few
[ɪʔ]
with a [f]    ⊙
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home,^ and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

in early    simulating
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

[əndaʊdaʊʃəbli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will/undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

⊙
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork,^ both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making/ambitious plans for the future education of their

⊙    the    of
children,^ Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

[ʌl-tɪmeɪʔ]    childrens
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

the [fɪnɪŋʃəl]
[f-f-fən-æn-ʃəl]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

[rɪleɪʃəvz]
c-attitude    [rəleɪʔ]
of    [ɔʃi]    their [rə]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of^relatives and

[ab-vɩʃəsli]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

c-entertain c-ambitions
[ɛntʊ?] [əm] their
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and^Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

c-medicine
[medɩkeɩ?] he's
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

c-ideally
[ɛ?dɛ?]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 20:1;25-50 ID 042 AGE 10.3 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-8.4 WRAT2-10.1

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

[ɔ-fɩsəz]
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

jobs
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-every
ever
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

Julie
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

c-obliged
[ablə?]
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

③ bathing in the
① bathing in
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many/blissful hours bathing in the

⑤ c-surf
② [s]
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time__________ Rate__________ Comp.__________

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[sɑ-dʒɜrn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork,⊙ both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time__________ Rate__________ Comp.__________

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

c-selection
[ʌltəmeɪt] [sə]
[ʌltəmɪt]
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

this
them
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

the c-attitude c-relatives and
[ʌltɪ] [ri-léɪ-tɪvz] and
training program must also be considered, while ⓐ third factor is the attitude of relatives and

c-Bob
[dʒeɪ]
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
c-aspired
[ə]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-comply
[kam]
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
[ɪndɪsant]
[ɪ,ɪn]
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
② they
① they
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
① c-discovered
② [dɪskʌv]
c-mentality ⊙
c-animal [mɛn]
mentally
[ə]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
preoccupied with symbols∅ 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
that
employing symbols∅ 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
all
our
a
such as an object, a person, or a concept⊙^ and that nearly all knowledge is ⓐ product of^symbolic
language
expression∅ 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
a [pɛtrɪɪzm]
they learned that even the flag is ā symbolic emblem of^patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
c-beginning
being
the
the
beginning to realize that the mind of^man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
[saɪn,saɪn-nɪfɪsant]
[saɪnɪfɪs]
[saɪn]
c-inherent
inherit
[ædʒædʒ]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the ~~adage,~~ "The proper
study of mankind is man."

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[fɪzəkalardʒɪl]
[fɪzə?]
[ɪntrəsəz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
[ɪ́n-tərlɛrd]
the human mind. 2. Learning/ that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

disturb
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[ikrɔ́rərʌm] [proʊ́faʊnd] [fluəns]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

[aksoʊmeɪtɪk] [fɪzaləʤi]
[ɔ] [kansɪ́dərəʃən] [fɪzal, fɪz]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology

[fɔrtiəs-tli]
approved [fɔrti]
has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitously,

the
can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

there c-appear to be two
[əpi] to be two
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

[mɪljaɪ]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

[ænθərəptaləʤɪsts] [soʊ-ʃalaləʤɪsts] [stæ:tɪʃənz]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

[fɪzəkaləʤɪst]
[f, fɪzə] [æsɪdiəs] investigation the problem
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

today
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

[kənsentʃuəli]
intelligent citizens we can/and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously

[ɪn-ʤʌŋkʃənz]
to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

[dɪ́s-poʊzɪŋ]
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

c-avoidance
there [æʃə] with to cause
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which^ignore the real causes of

then may in fact consider [ænə-kranɪk]
[fɪzəkɔlθəʤi]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 20:1; 50-60 ID 043 AGE 10.10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT 1-8.4· WRAT 2 - 10.5

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH 5

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[lɛŋθli]

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

c-on the sunny sand

at the sunny sand

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[ædə-kwətli]

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[soodʒə́rn]

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

c-stimulating

[sɪmjul]

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

[prav-fə́rz]

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father will hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is [eɪdəli] ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that the human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of [pæ-tri-ɪzm] patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that c-that what the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently [pri-ɛmɪnəntli] with these symbols, is a significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage [ədúdʒ], "The proper study of mankind is man."

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated [ɪn-tɚ-laɪtəd], they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and equilibrium, but he also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is axiomatic that his emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitously [fɔrtáriəsli], can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians [tɪʃənz], have joined the psychologist in assiduous [æː-sɪ́dɛsʊs] investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously [kan-sanʧuəntli] to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable [fæʃənəl] c-fashionable attempts attempts attempts at [ʌ] c-at disposing of personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic [ǽn-ækrɑ́ɑ-nɪstɪk].

STOP

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 20;1,60-70 20;2;0-10 ID 044 AGE 10,7 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT 1 - 4.5 WRAT 2 - 5.5

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends ^to it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with great care.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

a — office

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

[ɪm-pɔrtən-ts][pə-sətənz]take — for
[ɪm-pɔ́rtənz]

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

evening — work — frantically

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons. 8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

nearly every c-family lives — [səbərnz] take a vaccination sometimes
[m] — [səbərdz] takes a [væk]

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside.

[dɪs-tínsən] — [ðer]

3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[ɪn-prɛ́ʃənz] — [ɛksɪdənt] [əks] — length — c-requires [rɪkraɪ, rɪkwɪ] [rɪkraɪlz]

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

a
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-refreshing [ri-faʃɪn] c-quite [kraɪt] [ædvɪsti]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[soʊ-dʒɝn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

c-tanned [træ̃]
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

c-after before
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

the new [kloʊðθ] [kloʊ]
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

that brains in c-brings [b] cemetery
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenge students with [ablɪɪ] is with
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

⊙
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading∅ 7. In addition to schoolwork,^ both will

and
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

STOP

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 20;2;15-45 ID 045 AGE 11.0 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1- 5.3 WRAT2- 5.3

START

c-house at about [h]
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

⊙
eight o'clock∅ 3. In rainy weather^Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

c-to [ti]
5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

[fri-kwent-li]
[frik-li]
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they
begin to study.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.
[ʌ-kʌm-pəni]
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents
to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to
there
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,
c-impressive
[ə?]
[leŋθli]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires
two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the
surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

P-adequately
[əd]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately
c-seashore
[sis]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very
c-challenging
Channeled
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

[æm-bɪʃuəs]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

[gɜ]
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

sections
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

[kan-sɪdərd] c-relatives [rɪl]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ā final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret/ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

the
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at^present he is

c-fascinated
[fæz] [avɛɪʃən]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her

ideal
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

c-now
know
9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

c-direction c-intensive c-while
[duraɪ] [ɪnsɪv] why
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

human beings
c-beings c-they
beginnings they'll
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

c-chiefly c-essentially
the mentally chief mentally [ɛsənʃuəli]
discovered that^human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

c-preoccupied
[prə]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

P-employing - symbols
[ɪm-pla, plaɪŋ] symbols
[ɪm-ploə, plə?]
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

[sɪmbəlɪk]
such as an object, ⓐ person, or ā concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

[ɛks-préʃən] that c-symbols the [sɪm]
expression. 5. They discovered that^symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

that even c-the album p [pɛɪ-trɪ]
ā [sɪmbəlɪk] [ɛlbən] our [pɛɪ-trɪ-sɪzəm]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of^patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

the [pri-iméntali]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

① P- adage ⑥ c-the c-proper
scientific c-in [ə̃] c-recognize [rɛk] inherited ②[æ-dædʒɛı] ⑤ they [p] ③[ɛı,ɛdʒ,ɛıdʒ] ④ they [prapər]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[fɪz-alədʒi] [fɪz] P [ɪn-traı-kæ-sɪz] [ɪn-n]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

[ɪntər-rəl-eɪtəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

c- individual [ɪndɪvɪdʒə-w] [ɪndɪvɪdʒɪ-bəl]
[vərdərli] causes
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

adjustments
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[briəm] [ɪk-kəlɪb-brɪ] [próəfaənd] [prə] thus it is [ðæ?]
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

c-fundamental c-relationships [fɪz, fɪzjalədʒ] [fɪzɪ'] [fɪdʒɪ'ə]
automatic [fʌn] [rileɪʃənsɪ']
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

P- conclusively [kən-klʌsɪv] [proəvərtəd][kən-klʌsɪv-ı-əlı]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

the
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

c-there they [dʒɛ́n-ı-tɪk] in [dʒɛnɪkɪkət]
science. 5. There appear/to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

c- milieu
relates [kʌltərəl] [kʌltər] [mɪliju]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

P and [soəsəl-ədʒɪsts] P
the c-anthropologists [æn-pədʒɪsts] [stæʃəs, ɪʊt] [stæ'-tɪs-ɪʃənz]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

P- psychologist [dʒi, fɪ'] c- assiduous [əs-sɪd-dujuəs]
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

c-society
the [kənfə́rt] [s, soə]
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

c-citizens [sɪʃəz] P-conscientious to [kən, kən]
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying to conscien-

tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

c-at [dɪsəpoəzɪŋ]
of
to
seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

P-[mɛ́k-ənɪzmz] [məkænəkɪzmz]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

c-psychology [saıkəl] make P [ænəkrən-ıs-tɪk]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP 905 219 Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

10;4

p
[fɔr-tɪʃəsli]
c-occurring [fɔr-tɪʃ-tuwaɪ,tɪʃəsli]
[akɔʔ, k]

OCCURRING FORTUITOUSLY

STUDY Iam TEXT Gilmore TAPE 20;2;50-65 ID 046 AGE 10.5 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-7.0 WRAT2-8.4

START

the c-house
home

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

c-in
[ɪʔ]

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company. 5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

c-with their
when their

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons. 8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[sə-bárbz]

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes ā vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

c-destination
[dɪs]

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over ā mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

[rəkraɪʃz]

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

their

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

c-on the sunny sand
at the sunny sand

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

[æd · kwudəli]
[æd, ædə?, æd]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately
[sadʒúrn]
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned
and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August
their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very
c-challenging
[tʃɛn] [feɩv-rət]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while
Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will
take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[æm-bɩ́ʃəs]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their
children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ā part in the
ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
c-mentally
[mɛl]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary
training program must also be considered, while ā third factor is the attitude of relatives and
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often
[ɛn-tər-teɩn]
[ɛn]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is
c-teacher
inspired [tiʔ]
facinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her
c-profession
[pərfɛk]
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the ~~nursing~~ profession.

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in
c-as
[æʔ]
choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
[dɪs-kʌsɪŋ]
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
discover mentally mentally
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially
c-realized
[ri-laɪ]
[riʔ]
preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
c-that c-product
they [praʊʔ]
such as an object, a person, or ā concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic
are c-used
usually
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and
[par-trɪʃɪzm]
[par-trə-prʊ]
they learned that even the flag is ā symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
that inherit
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper
study of mankind is man."

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

[fɪz-al-ədʒi]
[fɪzal]                                                       [ɪn-trɪ́s-sakɪz]
10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of
[ɪn-tóralelɪʃəd]
the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will
[vartʃəli] with causes in
discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in
[aɪ]
some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his
also c-has c-associates then
[ɪmprulbriəm] [hæʔ] [práʊfaʊnd][ɪnflúəns] [æʔ] his
own happiness and equilibrium, but also has ā profound influence on his associates; thus it is
[æk-sioʊmæntɪk] [fʌndər-mentəl] [fɪzaladʒi]
axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-
[fɔr-tísəli]
ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

causes
ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

they
science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

[soʊʊ]
character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

[stæ-tətɪʃənz]
[var-iəs] have [æʔ, æθroʊpalədʒɪs] [stæʔ, stæ-təʔ]
various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

[ɪnves-tɪ-keɪ-ʃən] c-complex
[fɪzalədʒɪst] [æsɪdoʊs] [ɪndɪvɪkeɪʔ] [kampɛks]
have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

c-baffling ① c-as
[kɔnfərnt] [bæf] ① an
of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

c-citizens
③ intelligent [sɪtən]
② intelligent the [kan-siɛntʃəsli
intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscien-

[sʌʔ] injunction
tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

[məkænasɪzəmz]
there [æ-vɔɪdəns] [mæk]
9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

p
honest
[bihevɪvər] [fɪzalagi] [ænəθroʊ]
behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 11,2; 0-25 ID 047 AGE 10.3 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1- 5.1 WRAT2- 6.7

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

c-with great
the great
work with great care.

Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock∅ 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

c-goes in
gate [gɛʔ] office
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

c-important
up [ɪmpɔr]
5. An elevator carries him^to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

dinner c-for
they go
8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-takes
take ⊙ Sometimes
6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes ā vacation^sometime during the summer∅

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

P-obliged
[abləgid]
⊙ [ab]
to the seaside∅ 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore,^they are obliged to

travel over ā mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

the c-exciting but
c-scenes the [ɛks]
[s] the exciting but
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

sand⊙ summer vacation helps
⊙ they relax summer vacation [h]
surf^and relaxing on the sunny sand∅ 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

c-restful
ā [r] [ædɛkli]
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation/is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[soá-dʒərni] sea they're all
prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

trained
joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within ā few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

c-brings
bring
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ā stimulating program of very

[ɔndaʊt,daʊtɪdli]
challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy readingø 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time_________ Rate_________ Comp._________

[æmbɪʃuəs]
8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ā part in the/

ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

the c-financial
[fɪnə]
mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

[rɪlǽktɪvz]
training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

③ c-obviously
② ρ-[abvi]
① [ab, ab] ⑤ Bob and Jane c-are
④ and
offer
friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ā final choice. 6. Parents often

C-ambitions
[æm]
entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

c-medicine
[medɪ?]
c-visualize
visually
ā
enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is^

c-fascinated
[fæn,fæntəs]
ρ
[eɪveɪʃən]
facinated by/aviation. 8. Although Jane has always/aspired to be ā kindergarten teacher, her

ideal
family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time_______ Rate_______ Comp._______

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

choosing medicine as their profession, ā recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an/intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

[dɪs-skʌsɪŋ]
discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

mentally
c-mentality difference c-animal [mɛn-t, mɛn] P- essentially
[mɛntəl, mɛn] form [ən] [isɛntəli]
discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being/essentially

realize
preoccupied with/symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employed
employing symbols. 4. They learned that ā symbol is ā sign or word which refers to something,

[pradʌkt] [símbəlɪk
such as an object, ā person, or ā concept and that nearly all knowledge is ā product of symbolic

discover
expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

P
[símbəlɪk] [pæ-traə,rɪ-atɪsəm]
symbol [pætræɪ]
they learned that even the flag is ā symbolic emblem/(of) patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

[pri-eméntəli]
[pri, pri ɛmpləl]
beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is ā

in ā aged
[s]
significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

c-mankind
[mæ]
study of mankind is man." Time________ Rate________ Comp.________

STOP

STUDY MIY TEXT ________ TAPE 3;1;40-45 ID 002 AGE 11.7 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ____________________ READABILITY ____________________

START

## Story # 1

③ gorgeous*
② grent
c-September ① [gr²]
[s]
It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the

c-visiting basketball
[vɪzɪŋ] c-baseball
[vɪzɛnt] bikes bass
trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

c-out the c-window
the class [lukɛdɪt] aroundand the [wɪn]
new desk in his new classroom and looked out ^ the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

c-dreaming
p-wrote on the board [dreɪmɪŋ]
want/on the board [dræ̃²]
He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away/dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time ____________

## Story # 2

⑤ P-hiking
② R were out ④ hitting and c-their feets were
① where out/③ hike ways they were
James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their (feet) were

then
tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

P-decide what to do
a c-moment disguise what to do
minute [dɪskə²di²]
They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

the way that they
came
and went back the way (that) they/had come.

STOP

Time ____________

STORY 1, LINE 1 ⑤ [dʒɛntəl-li]
④ P-[dʒɛntɛn]

GENTLY

STUDY MIY TEXT ______ TAPE 3;1;45-49 ID 003 AGE ______ GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ______ READABILITY ______

START

## Story # 1

⑤ P-gently
② P-wind was ④ gliding ⑦ c-blowing
① [wɪ̃wʌɪ] ③ [glaɪdɪ] ⑥ below

It was ā beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the

③ [pərpɛs] *
② [s-s-sɪf-fɪk]
① [pər, pərs]   visiting the   c-visiting in   [vɪsɪ.[i]   but no   P-   [ʌn]

trees. It was ā perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but/ no

childrens   [kɪ$^{2}$]   Tommy   [tɔːm]

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

of   did not

new desk in his new classroom and looked out ^ the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

did not   c-his   [ʃ]   of   c-the   ā

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far āway dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time ______

## Story # 2

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked ā long way and their feet were

when c-they
when then
[ðē$^{1}$]   great   c-brown   [gra$^{2}$]   the

tired. They were ābout to take ā rest when they saw ā ^ big brown bear standing next to a tree.

bear   was

James and Robert had never seen ā real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

[mament]   c-then   [p]

They stood very still for ā moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly āround

came

and went back the way that they had come.

STOP

Time ______

STORY 1, LINE 2 ④ P-perfect
PERFECT

STUDY MIY TEXT________ TAPE 3;2;5-12 ID 004 AGE 11.0 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL____________________ READABILITY____________________

START

## Story # 2

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked ā long way and their feet were tired. They were ābout to take ā rest when they saw ā big brown bear standing next to ā tree. James and Robert had never seen ā real bear before, but they knew that bears were [deɪn] dangerous. They stood very still for ā moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around and went back the way that they had come.

Time__________

## Story # 1

It was ā beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was [dʒɛntəlɪ] gently blowing through the trees. It was ā perfect day for [vɪsɪnɪŋ] visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his new desk in his new classroom and [lukɪtɪd] looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking. He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

STOP

Time__________

STUDY MIY TEXT ______ TAPE 3;2;12-16 ID 005 AGE 11.4 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ______ READABILITY ______

START

## Story # 1

c-blowing through the
[dʒentəli] blow through the
It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the trees. It was ā perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking. He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time ______

## Story # 2

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked ā long way and their feet were tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to ā tree. James and Robert had never seen ā real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous. They stood very still for ā moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

that they
they
and went back the way that they had come.

916

STOP

Time ______

STUDY MIY TEXT ______ TAPE 3, 2; 16-20 ID 006 AGE ______ GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ______ READABILITY ______

START

## Story # 1

P-the P-wind
c-September P-clear NT
[s] cloudy it/wide
It was ā beautiful/September day. The sky was/clear and the wind was (gently) blowing/through the

c-perfect
[parf] [daɪsɪ$^1$-sɛkəls] the
trees. It was ā perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

② Tony set at his
inside
children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

③ c-new
① net c-didn't did
new desk/in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

c-didn't on the blackboard
did black ā day
He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming/of the happy summer days.

Time ______

## Story # 2

when they c-feet
were walking they felt
James and Robert were out/hiking in the forest. They had walked ā long way/and their feet were

streaking
trying ā tall ~~forest~~/ were[s] [Kwar$^1$] the
tired/They were about to take ā rest when they saw ā big brown bear/standing next to a tree.

c-real
really
James and Robert had never seen ā real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

c-moment
minute
They stood very still for ā moment trying to decide what/to do. Then they turned slowly around/

that they
they came
and went back the way (that) they had come.

STOP 917

Time ______

STUDY MIY TEXT ______ TAPE 3; 2; 20-22 ID 007 AGE ______ GRADE 05 SEX ______ ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ____________ READABILITY ____________

START

## Story # 2

the
James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were

then
tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

c-seen
saw
James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

had c-come
to came
and went back ^ the way that they (had) come.

Time __________

## Story # 1

*It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

day
He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

STOP

Time __________

STORY 1, LINE 1 ④ it was ā beautiful c-September c-day
③ a beautiful day [septɛ²] way
② it was ā c-beautiful day in [sɛp]
① [bjuti²]
IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SEPTEMBER DAY

918

STUDY MIY TEXT ________ TAPE 3;2;39-44 ID 008 AGE 11.2 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ________________________ READABILITY ________________________

## Story # 1

START

c-it
NT
NT                                                            clearing                    [dʒentəli]
It was ā beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the/wind was gently blowing through the

[parfɛ́kt]
[parf]                                                                                                                    on
trees. It was ā perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

②c-first day of [sk] ④Tony sat c-at c-his
childrens                                                         ① fern day of school/③Tony sat in [hɪʔ]
children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. *He didn't hear the teacher talking.

dreams
He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time ________

## Story # 2

③ hike*
②[hæ̃kɪŋ]                              long c-way
①hunting                                     [w]
James and Robert were out/hiking in the forest. They had walked ā long way and their feet were

tired. They were ābout to take ā rest when they saw ā big brown bear standing next to ā tree.

James and Robert had never seen ā real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

c-still
[s]
They stood very still for ā moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

and went back the way that they had come.

STOP

Time ________

STORY 1, LINE 4

④c-talking
③c-he didn't hear the teacher [tɛʔ]
②[i]
① he didn't hear the teacher taking the
HE DIDN'T HEAR THE TEACHER TALKING

STORY 2, LINE 1 ④ c-hiking
HIKING

STUDY MIY TEXT ____ TAPE 3;2;44-47 ID 009 AGE 11.8 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ____ READABILITY ____

START

## Story # 1

c-September<br>

[sɛp] [dʒɛtli]

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the

trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

sat at c-his

[ʃənʃɑɪn] [ðə²]

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

[dɪtɪnt]

new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

c-his mind c-was

[dɪtɪnt] cord he mind his

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time ____

## Story # 2

were out c-hiking

walking

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were

tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

and c-went c-come

wet came

and went back the way that they had come.

STOP

Time ____

STUDY MIY TEXT______ TAPE 3;2;47-51 ID 010 AGE 11.8 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL____________________ READABILITY____________________

Story # 2

START

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked ā long way and their feet were

tired. They were about to take ā rest when they saw ā big brown bear standing next to ā tree.

why are

James and Robert had never seen ā real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

They stood very still for ā moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

c-come

[ɛ$^2$] went back had come

went back [k]

and went back the way that they had come.

Time________

Story # 1

[dʒɛ̃$^2$əli]

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the

trees. It was ā perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

c-sunshine

[sʌnsa$^2$]

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

the he didn't hear

[ti$^2$]

new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

c-far

for

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

STOP

Time________

STUDY MIY TEXT______ TAPE 3;2;51-54 ID 011 AGE_____ GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL____________________ READABILITY________________

START

## Story # 1

c-September
[s]

It was $\bar{a}$ beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the trees. It was $\bar{a}$ perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

c-at c-his
set up [ʊ̃l²]

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking. He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time__________

## Story # 2

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked $\bar{a}$ long way and their feet were tired. They were about to take $\bar{a}$ rest when they saw $\bar{a}$ big brown bear standing next to $\bar{a}$ tree.

a real

James and Robert had never seen $\bar{a}$ real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous. They stood very still for $\bar{a}$ moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

went c-back the
went [bæ²æ]
to the

and went back ^ the way that they had come.

STOP

Time__________

STUDY MIY TEXT ________ TAPE 3;2,54-56 ID 012 AGE ________ GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL ________________________ READABILITY ________________

START

## Story # 2

[hʌkɪŋ]
James and Robert were out/hiking in the forest. They had walked ā long way and their feet were
tired. They were about to take ā rest when they saw ā big brown bear standing next to ā tree.
James and Robert had never seen ā real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.
They stood very still for ā moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around
and went back the way (that) they/had come.

Time ____________

## Story # 1

c-September
[s]
It was ā beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through thē
trees. It was ā perfect day for visiting the park,/riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no
c-his
[ʃani] set [dʌʔ]
children were outside in the sunshine because/it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his
the
new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking./
He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

STOP

Time ____________